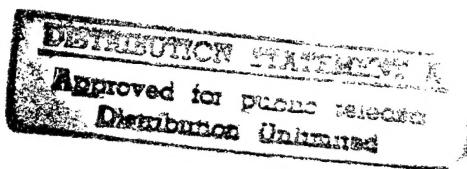


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12 January 1983

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2633

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PIEDRA DEL AGUILA DAM GRANTED IDB LOAN

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Biggest Loan in its history: \$400 million. Project will be completed according to plan in 1990.

Energy Secretary Dr Alieto Guadagni announced that the IDB has granted a loan of \$400 million for the construction of the Piedra Del Aguila Hydroelectric Power Plant.

This loan is the biggest in the entire history of the IDB and follows another three loans to finance projects which, together with Piedra Del Aguila, will constitute the Alicopa system on the Limay River on the border between Neuquen and Rio Negro.

Three Prior Loans

In March 1979, the IDB had granted a loan of \$155 million for the Alicura Hydroelectric Power Plant (whose construction was completed 58 percent as of 30 September); in June 1980 it granted a loan of \$33 million for engineering studies for Piedra Del Aguila, Pichi Picun Leufu, and Michihvao; in 1981 it granted another \$170 million for the Alicura-Abasto Electric Power Transmission System.

The total cost at Piedra Del Aguila will be something like \$1.5 billion, including interest during construction work.

According to information supplied by the Economy Ministry, in addition to the IDB loan, the project will be financed by supplier loans to the extent of 14.5 percent and by contributions from commercial banking, the Secretariat of Energy, through the funds which it administers, and HIDRONOR [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company] to the extent of 51.9 percent. The IDB loan is to be repaid in 15 years in the proportion to be received in foreign exchange and in 20 years for the portion received in local currency, at an annual interest rate of 10.5 percent in the first case and 4 percent in the second case.

In 1990

The project will require the construction of a dam with a height of 160 meters and a length of 820 meters, plus a power plant equipped with four 350-Megawatt turbo generators, each, with an initial capacity of 1,400 Megawatts, permitting an annual output of 5,500 Gigawatt-hours. A subsequent increase will raise the capacity to 2,100 Megawatts.

The preliminary work and the infrastructure portion will be started in 1983. The power plant will start producing power in 1990.

5058

CSO: 3348/139

ENERGY OUTPUT REPORT SHOWS SLIGHT DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p 16

[Excerpt] Electric power generation went up 2.2 percent during the first 10 months of this year, while petroleum output dropped 1.4 percent during the same period of time, compared to the same time interval in 1981, the Secretariat of Energy announced yesterday.

Between January and October, gas output went up 14.6 percent whereas the coal mining volume was 4.1 percent less than during the same period of time last year.

During this past month of October, petroleum output came to 2,425,000 cubic meters, tantamount to a drop of 1.1 percent, compared to the output in October 1981 which had been 2,452,000 cubic meters.

Throughout the first 10 months, the output came to 23,682,700 cubic meters, which, compared to 24,030,200 cubic meters, represents a gap of 347,500 cubic meters, thus giving us the previously-mentioned drop of 1.4 percent.

During the past month of October, there was a considerable increase in coal mining as compared to the output during the same period of time last year; in spite of this we did not manage to balance the output for the entire period of time analyzed.

Last October, 63,700 tons were mined, compared to 35,000 tons in October 1981, thus giving us an increase of 82 percent, equivalent to 28,700 tons.

For the period of 10 months, however, the total output so far comes to 436,400 tons, in other words, 20,000 tons less than the 456,400 tons during the same period of time in 1981; this gives us the previously-mentioned gap of 4.4 percent.

No petroleum imports were recorded during the past month of October which means that we still have the total of 823,000 cubic meters for the year as now; compared to the figure of 1,220,700 cubic meters for the first 10 months of 1981, this shows a decrease of 397,700 cubic meters, equivalent to 32.6 percent.

Foreign exchange spending for this item consequently declined to a similar level, down from \$267,076,700 to \$176,419,700, in other words, \$90,657,000 less, representing a saving of 33.9 percent.

Total spending for imports of fuels and byproducts came to \$579,118,000 during these first 10 months; during that span of time, we recorded earnings from the export of similar products amounting to \$403,425,900, representing a negative balance of \$175,692,100.

Electric power generation in public-service power plants last October came to 2,980,228 Megawatts; compared to the figure of 2,914,329 Megawatts in October 1981, this is an increase of 2.2 percent, equivalent to 65,399 Megawatts.

The percentage for the month is equal to the increase for the first 10 months since it rose from 29,286,610 Megawatts to 29,918,711 Megawatts with a power output increase of 632,101 Megawatts.

The biggest output during those 10 months came from AyE (Water and Electric Energy) with a total of 8,464,430 Megawatts, representing a gap of 0.2 percent compared to the same period of time last year.

Next in terms of volume came SEGBA (Electric Services of Greater Buenos Aires), with 7,064,776 Megawatts, equivalent to a drop of 7.3 percent compared to power generation during the same period of time in 1981.

Third place was taken by Salto Grande with 4,714,739 Megawatts, indicating an increase of 46.8 percent, thus compensating for the previously-mentioned decreases.

Next we have HIDRONOR (North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company) with 4,027,319 Megawatts, a figure that did not change to the amount for the first 10 months in 1981.

CNEA (National Atomic Energy Commission) shows up in fifth place with a heavy drop of 29 percent, producing 1,655,829 Megawatts for that period of time.

Next comes EPEC (Cordoba Provincial Energy Enterprise) with 1,629,504 Megawatts, an increase of 3.1 percent; it is followed by DEBA (Buenos Aires Energy Directorate) with 1,363,117 Megawatts, 11.5 percent higher than the output for the first 10 months in 1981.

The rest of the energy output, totalling 988,997 Megawatts, came from all of the other electric power enterprises in the country which increased their output by 23.9 percent.

Finally, regarding nuclear energy, the loss in relative positions was rather hefty since the output dropped from 8 percent during the first 10 months in 1981, with a figure of 2,344,867 Megawatts, to 5.6 percent, with 2,344,867 Megawatts.

5058

CSO: 3348/139

CUTS IN ENERGY PROGRAM DUE TO DROP IN DEMAND

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Nov 82 pp 46-47

[Text] The construction projects provided under the 1979-2000 Electrical Equipment Plan included the addition of 12 power plants of which 10 were hydroelectric and two were nuclear.

Of the ten hydroelectric power plants, five were binational undertakings, including two with Paraguay and three with Brazil.

When the plan was updated in the middle of this year, this number was reduced to five power plants (four hydroelectric power plants and one nuclear power plant).

Here are the projects initially planned: Yacyreta, Piedra del Aguila, Corpus, Pichi Picun Leufu, Cuyo, Garabi, Michihuao, Parana Medio Chapeton (southern lock), Roncador, Condor Cliff, San Pedro, and the NOA (Northwestern Argentine Power Plant). The projects finally approved are Piedra del Aguila, Garabi, Corpus, and Cuyo.

Among the reasons for this change in the start of construction work we have basically the decline in the demand and, in the case of Yacyreta, the delay in negotiation. This latter delay also affected Corpus since a period of 3 years was visualized as a minimum between the start of work on both projects.

On the other hand, energy of a binational origin to be added between 1990 and 1995 makes up 80 percent of the total volume estimated during that period of time.

Deadlines and Delays

The deadlines in the execution of the Yacyreta and Corpus projects are 6-1/2 years for the installation of the first units as of the start of the main civil engineering work and 10-1/2 years for the completion of work and the power plant's total readiness. Prior to the start of main civil engineering work, we must figure on a period of 2-3 years for the necessary infrastructure work. Nevertheless, Yacyreta was included in the 1975 plan to be ready in 1985. After the passage of 3 years, the closest date for that project was set in the middle 1991. That adds up to a delay of 6 years.

The Piedra del Aguila Hydroelectric Power Plant as of now has its infrastructure facilities, while its deadline for the installation of the first unit is 6-1/2 years off, with the total schedule calling for 7-1/2 years.

According to the latest information supplied by the National Atomic Energy Commission, the completion deadline for the nuclear power plant is between 8 and 10 years.

These projects will call for the employment of 12,000 persons at the "peak" of the timetable for Yacyreta. Piedra del Aguila will employ around 3,500 persons and the Middle Parana Plant will provide 17,000 jobs.

Objections

For the members of the APUAYE (Association of Water and Electric Power University Professionals), "the binational undertakings cannot be programmed until all of the negotiations, including the works project contracts, have been completed and firmed up."

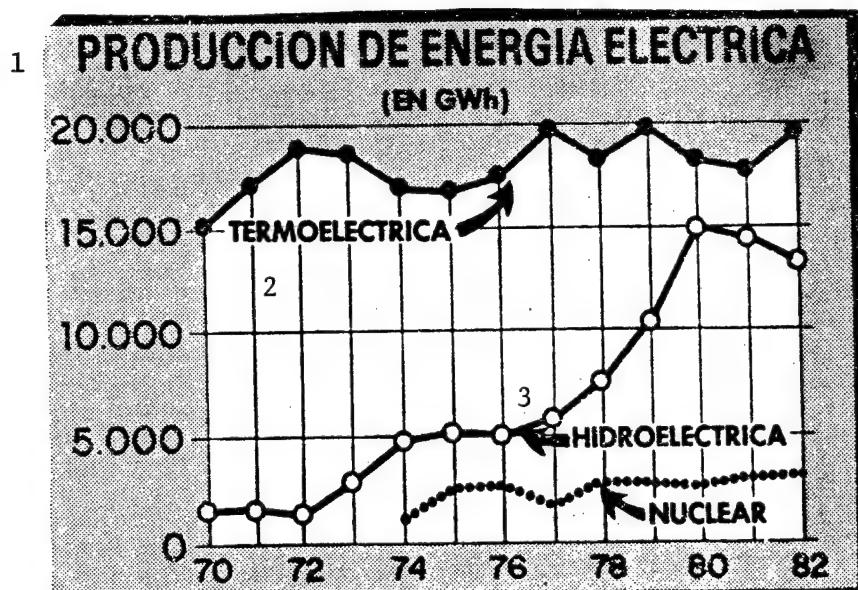
For APUAYE, the plan lacks flexibility due to the narrow decision-making margin so that the completion of the work would keep up with the development of the demand. They add that, if the demand had not gone down, "we would, at this moment, be installing between 500 and 1,000 thermal Megawatts."

The delays in the completion of the projects are closely tied to financial restrictions. It is also believed to be "irrational" that, once a project has been launched, the pace of work should be slowed down as a result of budget cutbacks decided annually for reasons involving the current economic situation; even in the best of cases, this makes the entire project more expensive or it necessitates the installation of emergency equipment.

The deferment or suspension of hydroelectric projects in medium-range and long-range terms would lead to the obligatory use of conventional thermal equipment, to reduced participation of domestic industry, and to a smaller manpower component.

In this context we again encounter the differences between the energy policies drafted by Brazil and by Argentina. Brazil drafted the 1979-2000 Plan with entirely national undertakings, leaving the binational projects as alternatives. This concept completely changes the configuration of a plan and places the country in a better negotiating position.

With the recent completion of these projects, we will again program and with an adequate degree of certainty carry out the binational undertakings.



Legend: 1--Electric energy output (in Gwh); 2--Thermoelectric; 3--Hydroelectric.

5058
CSO: 3348/139

GOVERNMENT SETS NEW POLICIES FOR RECOPE

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 7 Nov 82 p 4A

[Article by Lafitte Fernandez R.]

[Text] The performance of studies to assess the possibility of refining petroleum abroad, the search for increased efficiency in refining, which now takes place locally, and the execution of plans to find a competitive substitute for hydrocarbons--these are some of the proposals the current administration plans to carry out.

The executive president of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE], Dr Robert Dobles, recently explained the fundamental orientations of a broad energy plan to be applied with the help of other public agencies.

In accordance with this program, RECOPE would assume a dominant role in cooperating with the nation's productive activities as part of a new concept still not fully developed by high government officials.

The new perspective to be applied by RECOPE emerges at a time when Dr Dobles has publicly expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that payments for petroleum purchases declined rapidly in recent years, to the point that the country has the same level of petroleum consumption observed in 1972.

"This is evidence of a serious recession," remarked Dobles, after noting that commercial energy consumption (of which 70 percent is accounted for by hydrocarbons in Costa Rica) is always indicative of the state of national production.

Program

The new program is designed on the assumption that Costa Rica is subject to national structural changes with regard to petroleum that must in turn promote local change, in order to keep open the options that will permit us to stand up to a constantly changing international situation.

Local change must be directed by decisions made by the Ministry of Energy, RECOPE, and the Costa Rican Electricity Institute [ICE], which, according to Dr Dobles, have united for the first time in order to create the new energy program.

This is based on the concept that steps taken will take into consideration how energy resources are used in Costa Rica.

Officials are nevertheless convinced that provision must be made for replacing imported energy with domestic, but competitive, sources.

Dr Dobles mentioned that replacement of hydrocarbons must not be forced, for such a step would mean a dangerous reduction in petroleum invoices, which would end by obstructing production.

In addition, it is felt that increasing the refinery's efficiency, modernizing it, and making other changes would lower the real cost of energy, which would benefit producers, especially exporters.

It is estimated that by reducing such costs, the expenses incurred by exporters would also drop, and exporters would be in a better position to compete in international markets.

This would dovetail with the intent of "re-exporting petroleum," although such terms must not be understood too literally. Rather, according to Dr Dobles, they would mean that petroleum purchased would permit increases in production, and this would in turn result in greater sales of final products. He also said this has been part of the reason for the success of the Japanese economy.

Real Cost

Dobles mentioned part of the plans being carried out to reduce the real cost of hydrocarbons and favor exports, although local consumers will not feel these effects as much "because they do not earn dollars, as do those who sell abroad."

To begin with, transportation of hydrocarbons has been modernized, as he explained, including unloading of the petroleum at Moin, and construction of various gas and oil pipelines throughout the country to link Limon with Puntarenas.

Concerning the refining process, Dobles said that heat exchangers at the refinery located at Moin are currently being modified, while it is hoped that next year a modern thermal cracking plant will begin operations.

Studies are being performed at the same time to assess the feasibility of refining petroleum abroad based on cost comparison, thus securing greater benefits for our country, according to the president of RECOPE.

Although such studies are not finished, authorities say that for the time being, refining within the country has been shown to be still competitive.

Nevertheless, should future studies show that it is cheaper to refine petroleum abroad, such a possibility would be seriously studied in accordance with the new plans.

Also, as Mexico and Venezuela sell us 30 percent of the petroleum and petroleum derivatives we consume here on credit, talks were held with these two governments to determine whether they would approve the new refining system.

However, officials were brought up short by the problem that both countries replied that they would consider such activity to be against the spirit of the pact to extend such credit.

There will also be an effort to reduce the cost of fuel consumed locally by reducing the refinery's internal expenses and improving other activities internal to the company.

Debts

One of the problems currently facing the refinery is a large debt of \$209 million contracted by the previous administration.

Dobles said the debt was taken on in order to finance purchases of petroleum, while fuel was sold at prices lower than actual cost.

In addition, he said that such debts were contracted at a time when the exchange rate was lower than now.

"Now we have to pay for something which was vanished into thin air, and it was an enormous mistake," said Dobles, after noting that a law is now awaiting approval which would prohibit RECOPE from going into debt in order to subsidize fuel consumption.

As part of the plan to replace hydrocarbons, RECOPE is financing the search for other sources of energy, such as coal, and it is programming some alternatives that would have national, regional, and local repercussions. The company is also participating in petroleum studies at Baja Talamanca.

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CSO: 3248/327

BOOK ON CUBAN-NICARAGUAN ESPIONAGE IN COSTA RICA

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Nov 82 pp 4C, 5C

[Text] A book purporting to reveal a Cuban-Nicaraguan espionage network in Costa Rica before and after the triumph of the Sandinist revolution will soon be published in Mexico.

The book was written by Costa Rican Alberto Trejos Leiva, 30, who admits in the book that, in addition to being a Sandinist fighter, he was a Cuban agent trained in Havana and later head of a Nicaraguan Government espionage mission in this country.

The book mentions the names of Costa Rican Government officials of the previous administration who, according to the author, took part in the movement of arms and munitions to Nicaragua and El Salvador, and who maintain ties with the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments.

One chapter attributes such activities to Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, who was minister of security under Rodrigo Carazo's administration.

The author claims to know, and recites in prolific detail, Echeverria's part in the entire process that culminated in the triumph of the Sandinists, as well as his activities after they won.

He also refers in detail to what Trejos Leiva considers the decisive influence of the former minister on events in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Cuba since resigning his post.

The manuscript consists of about a thousand typed, double-spaced pages, and the author believes that once in print, it will be a book of about 500 pages.

Alberto Trejos Leiva left Costa Rica last year and took up residence in another country, whose name he prefers to withhold, as he considers himself to be in personal danger. He sent a draft of the book to LA NACION through an emissary, and claims that the publisher already has a copy in its possession. The publisher will be Lasser Press Mexicana, S. A.

The book purports to document Trejos Leiva's participation in the preparatory stages of an insurrection which culminated in the defeat of Anastasio Somoza last 19 July 1979.

Base of Operations

According to Trejos Leiva, it was Fidel Castro who chose Costa Rica as the base of operations and general headquarters for all activities directed toward organizing the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Trejos Leiva gives concrete details: Names, addresses, and dates, and he gives an extensive description of who participated in such activities, as well as when and where.

The list includes not only leaders of the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement who were in Costa Rica clandestinely, but also the names and ranks of Costa Rican government officials and private citizens who cooperated closely with them.

The book lingers meticulously over the continuity which existed, according to Trejos Leiva, in the form of both political and military execution of plans, from the moment of their conception in Havana's Department of America to their implementation in such countries as Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and especially Costa Rica.

In Trejos Leiva's opinion, Costa Rica was the "home" of the Sandinist Front. The author names the rural estates and mountains where the guerrillas were trained, their methods of supply, and their cautious operations to recruit new fighters.

According to this book, the biggest success of the strategy outlined in Havana was to win from Costa Rica's neighbors an alliance and a conspiracy to defeat Somoza.

Nevertheless, Cuba's part was not limited to conceiving plans from the intellectual point of view. According to Trejos Leiva, guerrillas were trained in Cuba, in places which he names and describes. Cuba also sent munitions and advisers.

At a given moment, there were in our country some 30 Cuban advisers of one kind or another, under the supervision of the Cuban consul in San Jose who, with the knowledge of our government, assisted in Sandinist operations.

Various Consequences

According to Trejos Leiva, the consequences of this link between Havana and San Jose were not limited to the success of the Sandinist revolution. They also embraced another category of operations, such as the transfer of arms to El Salvador, and on other occasions, negotiations which were held with the complicity and participation of Costa Ricans.

The beneficiaries of such negotiations, according to the manuscript, were professionals (mainly lawyers), pilots, merchants (who sold munitions and arms worth millions of colones), and many others whose help to the FSLN was not altogether altruistic.

In this respect, the book agrees with and expands upon in great detail the conclusions of the Legislative Assembly's commission to investigate the arms trade.

Moreover, the text reveals networking among the various types of activities relating the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist government in Nicaragua to drug traffic operations in which foreign governments took part.

Trejos Leiva assures his readers that he had access to all this information because, as brother-in-law of Humberto Ortega Saavedra (his sister Ligia, Carlos Aguero's widow, was married a second time to the Sandinist commander, with whom she now lives in Managua), he was a follower of the FSLN's cause for many months before June 1979.

Two-Faced Attitude

Trejos Leiva devotes significant sections of his book to emphasizing how, while President Carazo and his ministers and ambassadors were proclaiming in Costa Rica and abroad the absolute adherence of our country to neutrality in the Nicaraguan conflict, they were concealing Sandinist activities on national soil.

The information supplied by the book on how the Costa Rican authorities warned the Sandinistas when OAS observers intended to investigate some accusation is proof in the author's opinion of the authorities' "cynicism."

According to Trejos Leiva, the "checkmate" and "clean-up" operations organized by the government were no more than smoke screens to keep up the appearance of neutrality in the midst of enormous complicity.

Trejos Leiva says that the entire scheme began with direct agreements negotiated between Fidel Castro and the Costa Rican Government.

He estimates the share of arms that remained in Costa Rica from 30 direct flights between Havana and Llano Grande de Liberia at around 35 percent.

This "share," as he calls it, was the source of great indignation within the Sandinist Front, but "its members understood that this was the price they had to pay in order to make their operation possible."

The author offers what he considers documentary proof--letters, memoranda, original proclamations, explicit orders by espionage agents, etc., but the book also contains descriptions of the highlights of the revolution, such as the assault on the National Palace led by Eden Pastora, the failed attempt at taking Penas Blancas on Nicaraguan soil, and many other incidents.

Outside Contacts

Trejos Leiva puts most emphasis on proving that the Cuban consulate in San Jose, while it was in existence, and the Nicaraguan Embassy were, at least until the date of his departure from this country, centers where spying operations were carried out: Recruitment, observation of "counterrevolutionaries and collaborators," receipt of information, links with the Popular Vanguard party, infiltration of the Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ], the Ministry of Public Security, and the customs houses, and especially the promotion of armed revolution in El Salvador.

In Alberto Trejos' opinion, from the beginning of such missions, there was even a plan afoot to interfere in Costa Rican politics, especially in the electoral process for selection of a Unity candidate for the 1982 ballot.

The book claims to make specific, new revelations, such as for example the fact that it was Cubans who denounced the existence of a private arsenal belonging to former Minister of Public Security Juan Jose Echeverria. Trejos also tells of those who mounted the "arms trade," and names those who benefited from this lucrative business which, according to the author, "yielded some 6 or 7 million to certain Costa Ricans."

Trejos Leiva concludes his book by stating that it is Russian KGB methods, which he learned during his months of training in Havana, which are applied in Cuba in order to launch an "imposing engine of subversion at the service of the Soviet Union."

9839
CSO: 3248/327

UN AMBASSADOR JACOBS DEMANDS ACTION ON NAMIBIA

FL251207 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Dec 24, CANA--Antigua and Barbudas ambassador to the United Nations, Lloydstone Jacobs, has described the South West African state of Namibia as "a symbol of the United Nations failure," according to a release issued here.

It was the diplomat's year of criticising the failure of the world body to end South Africa's occupation of Namibia, which has for years been seeking its independence.

Ambassador Jacobs said that in the 36 years that the U.N. has been addressing the question of Namibia, man has been to the moon, and learned to face the challenges of a world beyond this one, yet he had not been able to "put an end to the racist pariah that has set upon the territory of Namibia and trampled upon the rights of its people in defiance of every resolution and decision of the United Nations."

The Antigua and Barbuda ambassador expressed his country's concern at those nations which intrigued to assist South Africa in its actions and to delay Namibia's independence.

He recalled that when his country was admitted to the United Nations last year as its newest member, it had voiced the hope that Namibia would soon follow. The ambassador said that the entire year had passed with the independence of Namibia no closer to realisation.

Ambassador Jacobs also took issue with those countries which ignored the feelings of others because they made larger contributions to the United Nations.

The ambassador had told that General Assembly that it was not right that Antigua and Barbuda should spend so much money at the U.N. to see its best efforts cast aside by the arrogance of those too powerful to acknowledge that right may be on the side of the weak.

Mr Jacobs declared "that if there was any conscience left in the world, every nation should do all in its power to set Namibia free."

CSO: 3298/1185

FARC LEADER PROPOSES TALK WITH BETANCUR

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

/Text/ Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias "Tirofijo," supreme leader of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), yesterday proposed a dialogue with President Belisario Betancur to lay the groundwork for peace, and although he said that his movement will not accept amnesty, he considers it an important first step toward the solution of the current problems.

In the first interview granted by Tirofijo, he talked to Caracol newsman Carlos Ruiz about the development of the FARC and its aims, and said that he would be willing to come to Bogota to talk with the president, but would prefer that the chief of state went to La Uribe, in the Meta, for that meeting.

Tirofijo otherwise blamed the congressmen for "attaching strings" to the Amnesty Law which, in his opinion, render it inoperative. He made this assertion when referring in particular to the provision about the manufacture, distribution and bearing of arms exclusively used by the armed forces.

On the other hand, the guerrilla called for the total demilitarization of the so-called guerrilla zones as a precondition to talks with the government, and added that the FARC is not proposing a truce because as a matter of fact, it already has established one inasmuch as it is not carrying out any action at the moment.

Tirofijo asserted that it is untrue his movement is being financed by the Communist Party, and said that Cuba has never supplied weapons to the Colombian guerrillas. That assertion was a pretext used by Turbay to sever relations with Cuba, he added.

Tirofijo disclosed that he is advised in the direction of the FARC by a staff of 25 members that are dispersed among the various action fronts.

Marulanda Velez said that he got started in armed activities in 1950 as a member of a liberal guerrilla group, and subsequently operated in Marquetalia where, according to him, those who occupied that territory were subjected to the "aggression" of the troops commanded by the now Gen Jose Joaquin Matallana.

Tirofijo denied that his men have assassinated defenseless people and affirmed that they fight only for the solution of the problems of the people, who support them for this reason.

He said that the FARC was founded in a guerrilla conference in which Rigoberto Lozada, Jacobo Arenas, Jaime Guaraces and many others that he does not remember participated.

Possible Solution

Tirofijo then referred to the present amnesty and its possible effects. On that score, he held a lengthy conversation with newsman Carlos Ruiz whose highlights were the following:

"We think that the amnesty is only a start to sit down and talk and deal with all the problems concerning Colombia."

Question Is this the last proposal you are making to the government and the armed forces? Are you seeking a dialogue to make peace?

Answer No, it is not the last one. We have made many and will continue to make them to see how we can manage to arrange a dialogue with the government.

Question Are you ready to accept amnesty at this time?

Answer We believe that amnesty is a beginning, that doors have been opened for us to talk. We will see what the government thinks of our proposals.

Question When are you willing to give up your armed struggle and lay down your arms?

Answer I repeat what we have been saying for a long time: We want to talk. We want to state the problems, discuss them, sit down at a table and talk with all those who agree that there must be a solution to all the problems that are cropping up. At this time, we can sit down to talk with the government provided that the army clears out completely of each of the areas that the government has designated as war zones. In order that we will be able to engage in a dialogue with the government, because so long as the government keeps troops deployed in its various areas, it is not possible to talk as we are taking a risk. That is our answer to bring this about. We are going to keep proposing this to see if Doctor Belisario will manage to meet with us. He and many other personalities who wish to do so. One of the places that we could sit down to talk with Dr Belisario Bentancur would be in La Uribe, because the conditions there are favorable to have him come. It would be a great opportunity if Doctor Belisario would accept our invitation to meet in that place.

Question Would you go to Bogota for a dialogue?

Answer Of course, when these conditions are met, when we are provided the guarantees we are requesting. Let there be evidence of that not only in writing, but in practice.

Among the obstacles that exist to the holding of the dialogue, Marulanda Velez cited the Death to Kidnappers (MAS) movement and the fact that they have to hold the talks in areas other than their own.

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UNSUCCESSFUL M-19 ASSAULT ON CAQUETA TOWN

Fifteen Guerrillas Killed

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Nov 82 pp 1-A, 15-A

/Article by German Acero Espinosa/

/Text/ Some 15 guerrillas of the M-19 and an army lieutenant were reportedly killed last night in a bloody encounter in Caqueta when a commando group of that subversive organization attempted a merciless takeover of the town of Valparaiso. A column of the Tarqui Battalion repelled the attack which lasted more than 2 hours, during which the troops fought the guerrillas who were well armed and equipped.

A spokesman for the Military Institutes Brigade (BIM) said that the guerrillas, numbering more than 60, attempted to seize the town of Valparaiso when its inhabitants were retiring for the night on Tuesday evening. The guerrillas appeared suddenly firing in all directions, and initially tried to blast the police post with bazookas.

A military patrol that was nearby was alerted, and it immediately moved to the site where it engaged the subversive commando group.

Lieutenant Elkin Galvez Bustos, who bravely led the counterattack, died when he entered the main square of Valparaiso and tried to yell orders to his soldiers to repel the attack. The officer fell mortally wounded, and despite his moribund state managed to give a few orders to the command of the Tarqui Battalion, which courageously confronted the guerrilla group.

Eufemisa Espinosa, a peasant woman who answered the telephone when EL TIEMPO managed to contact that town, reported that the guerrillas invaded the place towards the evening and headed for the police post, which they attacked.

The frustrated attack on Valparaiso took place scant hours before the Congress of the republic approved the law of general amnesty for insurgents.

The BIM, which last night talked to EL TIEMPO over the telephone, asserted that officially, it was aware only of the death of four guerrillas and a lieutenant, besides the serious wounding of a soldier. "At least 15 guerrillas

died, because the attack was bloody and we know there were many casualties," the BIM source noted. The spokesman asserted that a military patrol was near Valparaiso when it was notified of the M-19 attack, and it rapidly headed for the town and repelled the attack that was getting underway at the time.

Sources at the Juanambu Battalion who were consulted by EL TIEMPO last night said that fighting was still going on near Valparaiso, a town some 60 kilometers distant overland from Florencia.

Up to nightfall, it had been impossible to get any information about the identities of the dead guerrillas. It was found out only that a large amount of materiel had been seized from the M-19.

The wounded soldier, whose identity could not be found out, was transported to Bogota by helicopter. Troops of the Juanambu Battalion were sent to Valparaiso to reinforce the antiguerilla operations.

"We know there are many dead. It was a frightful carnage," the spokesman of the 9th Brigade disclosed last night in a conversation with EL TIEMPO. "The lieutenant died when he was being rushed to Neiva," the same military spokesman confirmed.

The first contact between the guerrillas and the military forces took place at kilometer marker 12, near the inspector's office of Santiago de la Selva. Following this attack, the guerrillas left behind various items of field equipment, especially arms and bazookas.

An encounter between a column of the M-19 and troops of the Rifle Battalion took place on 13 November.

FARC, M-19 Cooperation

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Nov 82 p 2-A

/Text/ The foiled attack on the Caqueta town of Valparaiso was undertaken as a combined operation of the FARC /Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia/ and the M-19, and at a time when the army was getting ready to implement the most ambitious civic and military plan to recover the areas affected by the violence.

A military spokesman disclosed that more than 15 guerrillas died in the attack because there are reports that they carried off the dead and the wounded in their desperate flight. Officially, the number of casualties is six, but there were other reports that the number had increased Wednesday afternoon when new clashes occurred between the guerrillas and the troops. The military operation was intensified yesterday in the air and on the ground with reinforcements of the Tarqui and the Rifle battalions, which were deployed in an extensive area of Valparaiso, some 60 kilometers from Florencia.

Military sources disclosed that the patrol that confronted the guerrillas was in the zone taking care of the final details to launch a huge civic and military action intended to recover the areas affected by violence. Lt Elkin Eduardo Galvis Bustos, assigned to the 18 Rook Infantry Battalion, was actually working with a military brigade that was going to begin operations in that region in coordination with farmers and peasants.

Attack

The attack took place while the patrol was engaged in operations, and it was notified by radio of the bold raid of the M-19 and FARC guerrillas. The military patrol, with less than 30 men, bravely faced the group of some 60 guerrillas that with automatic arms and other military weapons began the attack at kilometer marker 16 of the road to Valparaiso.

Magaly Gomez Gil, the wife of the dead lieutenant, is the daughter of Gen Fernando Gomez Barros, commander of the 7th Brigade.

The guerrilla commando group initially attempted to ambush the military force that was going to Valparaiso to coordinate the whole plan of the civic and military brigade, which was to be started this very week. The military force managed to mount a counterattack at the first contact on kilometer marker 16, and later took up positions to resist the attack against Valparaiso, a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense in Bogota explained.

Unofficially, though it could not be confirmed in Bogota, it was reported that at least another six wounded soldiers were brought to Neiva and Florencia because of difficulties with air transportation to the capital of the republic.

According to military sources, this attack is the outcome of a new plan of the guerrillas to organize their commando groups jointly with the FARC and the M-19. Documents were found at the site of the skirmishes warning that a guerrilla who accepts the amnesty will be considered a deserter and tried by the people's tribunal.

The pursuit of the guerrillas, which was intensified yesterday on the ground and in the air, is being accomplished by the Tarqui Battalion and the Rifle Battalion of the 1st Brigade and the 10th Brigade, respectively.

The four guerrillas initially killed in Betania belonged to the M-19, and the other two--women--were affiliated with the FARC. The army seized in the operation six FAL rifles, about 24 ammunition carriers /sic/, a good amount of ammunition, grenades, pistols and revolvers.

The Juanambu battalion confirmed that the dead number more than 15, while the army command disclosed that they number six.

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TEN-POINT LAW OFFERS AMNESTY TO REBELS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 6-A

/Text of amnesty law approved by Congress on 16 November/

Article 1 - General amnesty is granted to the perpetrators, accomplices or accessories after the fact of political crimes committed before this law goes into effect.

Article 2 - For the purposes of this legislation, political crimes will be understood to be those described in the Penal Code as rebellion, sedition or rioting, and those related to them by having been committed to facilitate, attempt, consummate or conceal them.

Article 3 - Homicides other than in combat will not be pardoned under the amnesty if they were perpetrated with extreme cruelty or by placing the victim in a position of indefensibility or inferiority, or by taking advantage of such a situation.

Article 4 - Authorities that for any reason are prosecuting crimes defined in Article 2 of this law shall immediately send them to the appropriate Superior Tribunal, which will decree the suspension of the proceedings by means of an interlocutory edict.

To cancel the penalty of prisoners serving sentences, the authorities holding the dossiers shall send them to the appropriate Superior Tribunal, which will issue an interlocutory edict and order the immediate release of the beneficiaries. The privilege granted by the amnesty will be reported to the authorities designated in Article 705 of the Code of Penal Procedure.

The prosecution of crimes excluded from the amnesty will follow their normal procedure.

Article 5 - The beneficiaries of this law who still have not been prosecuted or are free for any reason cannot be called in, summoned or investigated by any authority.

Article 6 - An exemption is made of indemnifications for damages sustained by private individuals as a result of the deeds which are the object of the present amnesty.

The State does not assume any responsibility in that respect.

Article 7 - Article 202 of the Penal Code will read as follows: "Manufacture and traffic of arms and ammunition exclusively used by the armed forces. Whoever imports, manufactures, repairs, stores, keeps, acquires, supplies in any manner or bear arms or ammunition of the exclusive use of the armed forces or the police without permission of the competent authority will be liable to imprisonment for 2 to 5 years."

Article 8 - The government is authorized to make the allocations, the necessary budgetary transfers, and to arrange domestic and foreign loans to organize and implement programs of rehabilitation, land distribution, rural housing, credit, education, health and job creation to benefit those who, by virtue of the amnesty granted by this legislation, will be restored to a peaceful existence under the protection of the institutions, as well as all the people of the areas affected by the armed confrontation.

In like manner, to ensure the organization, staff, means and elements of the armed forces to carry out the civic and military action programs.

Article 9 - For the purposes of the present legislation and in order to qualify the National Police to effectively perform its functions, particularly in those areas currently affected by subversion, the President of the republic is endowed with extraordinary powers for a period of 1 year in order to reorganize the National Police, and to staff and equip it with the necessary means to guarantee the security of all the inhabitants of Colombia.

Article 10 - This law will go into effect on the date of its enactment.

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BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS--A total of 78,577 individuals are now unemployed, for a total of 9.4 percent of open unemployment, according to the Survey of Homes, Employment, and Unemployment statistics made public by the planning director of the Ministry of Labor, Jorge Barquero Munoz. There are 838,456 Costa Ricans able to work, known as the "work force," of whom 759,879 have secure jobs, for a participation rate of 36.1 percent. The participation rate is the percentage of individuals who work; in this case, it means that of every 100 persons, 26 work and 64 do not. Barquero Munoz considers the unemployment rate satisfactory because it rose by only 0.7 percent over the July 1981 total of 8.7 percent. He attributed this to the fact that employers are more confident, owing to the stability and reactivation being achieved in the economy. "Another hopeful sign in the survey results is the fact that the number employed in agriculture rose by more than 27,000. In July of 1981 there were 200,153 agricultural workers, and as of this July there are 227,959, commented Barquero Munoz. During this same period, the work force grew by 5.4 percent, while the country's total population grew by 2.4 percent, for a total of 2,324,257 Costa Ricans. The unemployment rate also improved with respect to March, when it stood at 9.5 percent. It is believed that this is a "most satisfactory" result given previous estimates that the would grow worse. [Text] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Oct 82 p 3] 9839

CSO: 3248/327

KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION AT UN DISCUSSED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentary by Jose Peraza Chapeau: "Who Should Represent Kampuchea in the UN?"]

[Text] The Kampuchean seat in the 37th UN General Assembly has been assigned to the overthrown Pol Pot genocide regime, the so-called "Coalition Government" set up abroad under the auspices of Peking and Washington.

This improper decision, not only damages the prestige of the UN, but is contrary to the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people and violates the UN Charter.

The problem of the recognition of governments is one of the most complex of international law because of its close relationship with foreign policy and diplomacy. It arises when a government comes to power by any "extra-legal" means, no matter what it is called.

Since international law does not and cannot regulate a conflict inside a country as a result of which there is a change in form of government which leads to the accession of a new government, that government is considered representative of a country in international relations which de facto and autonomously wields power in the country's territory.

With regard to this subject, the Inter-American Committee of Jurists, in a proposal prepared on 27 September 1949, specified that a de facto government is entitled to be recognized if it effectively holds power within the national territory, if it is based on the will of the people and has the capability and the will to meet the country's international obligations; that is, if it is effective.

By effective is meant that the new government can and does exercise the power of the state and that it is independent. In addition, there are other conditions for a new government being recognized.

In addition to the criterion of effectiveness, the new government must respond to the will of the people and comply with the norms of international law. When it responds to the will of the people, it is supported by them and this is the best proof of its effectiveness.

The will of the new government to participate in international life and to collaborate in it, as well as to struggle for peace, are new criteria by which nations should be guided in recognizing a new government.

The criterion of effectiveness or of actual exercise of power is not open to doubt in this case. The holding of de facto governmental power, the real exercise of that power and its very existence in the territory of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea cannot be denied. The Pol Pot clique, concealed behind the national coalition "government" headed by the puppet Sihanouk not only does not exercise power in the Khmer territory but in addition is not supported by the people.

A regime which in 3 years exterminated almost half the nation's inhabitants cannot have that support which is one of the most important factors in the existence of a government.

Article 4 of the UN Charter stipulates that all peace loving nations which accept the obligations laid down in the charter and which, in the opinion of the organization, have the capacity and the will to carry out those obligations may be members of the organization.

It is most unlikely that the self-proclaimed "coalition government" can carry out from abroad the obligations stipulated in the UN Charter while not ruling over any territory.

A memorandum by the UN Secretariat on the "legal aspects of the problem of representation at the UN" states that when a new government wishes to represent a country, the question is whether it can in fact use the resources of the state and lead its people in such a manner as to carry out its obligations as a member of the organization.

This means, in application to this case, that only the Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea can hold that country's seat in the UN and other international organizations because only it can carry out the obligations stipulated in the charter since it effectively exercises power in all the Kampuchean territory.

9204
CSO: 3248/344

AL-QADHDAFI'S OAU POSITION, ROLE DEFENDED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Nov 82 p 6

[Commentary by Rodolfo Casals: "The Pretext is Now Called Chad"]

[Text] The Chad problem and its representation at the OAU plunged the OAU Ministerial Conference which opened in Tripoli on 15 November, 4 months later than planned, into a bitter conflict which threatens to paralyze the meeting's activities.

Thus a small group of countries, attempting to turn this thorny matter into the principle issue of the meeting, is obstructing the normal function of the conference which is the preparation of the agenda for the 19th African Summit Conference which is scheduled to open on 23 November.

Last July several delegations, some of them playing the game of furthering the plans of the United States against that regional organization, boycotted the Chiefs of State Conference arguing that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR would participate in it. The membership of the SDAR was approved as required by the OAU Charter, by the majority at the ministerial conference held in Addis Ababa in February.

The six-nation committee appointed in Tripoli to settle this artificial crisis and to insure the holding of the summit meeting, made a great effort which resulted in the summit meeting once more being called, thus frustrating the maneuvers aimed at postponing it indefinitely.

A praiseworthy gesture by the SDAR contributed significantly to this end. For the sake of unity and in order to frustrate the imperialist efforts to destroy the OAU, the SDAR voluntarily renounced any participation at the summit meeting but without giving up its right as a member state of the organization.

It was assumed, after the Saharan decision and the steps taken by the committee of six in several capitals, that the 19th conference would now proceed along its normal channels to a successful conclusion.

However, after 4 days, the sessions have been practically unable to make any progress thus endangering even the holding of the summit conference. The pretext given this time by some delegations, which by no coincidence are among those who obstructed the July meeting, is that the Chad representation should fall to the chief of the so-called Armed Forces of the North, Hissene Habre, whose troops occupied the capital of Chad, and not to the delegates representing the National Unity Government.

The intransigence manifested in this proposal confirms the accusation that the matter of the admission of the SDAR was not the determining factor in the July crisis and that the true causes are to be found in the insistence of the United States on keeping Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi from assuming the chairmanship of the OAU, as well as attempting to immobilize and dissolve by any means--call it Chad or something else--this organization which has played such an important role since it was founded 19 years ago during the struggle against colonialism and racism.

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CSO: 3248/344

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS LEADERS ADDRESS WPC MEETING

Melba Hernandez for AALAPSO

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Nov 82 p 5

[Speech by AALAPSO Secretary General Dr Melba Hernandez at the plenary meeting of the WPC Committee of the Presidency in Lisbon, Portugal, on 31 October]

[Text] Comrades of the presidency:

This meeting of the WPC Committee of the Presidency is taking place during extremely serious times. As has been noted, it is being held a few months following the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

Never before have there been such threats not only to the cause of peace but also to the survival of mankind itself.

We are not dramatizing when we take seriously the situation around us, the crisis into which international relations have been plunged, the overwhelming poverty in which many of our peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America live, and the policy of inciting conflicts, acts of aggression and threats and of encouraging dictatorial and tyrannical governments. The imperialist policy in our times is characterized by these foreboding signs. We are witnessing events that reveal the strategy of Yankee imperialism on an international scale, now under the Reagan Administration.

We in Latin America and the Caribbean can confirm that those who attack us are the ones who arm and support the genocidal hand of nazi-zionism in its useless attempt to exterminate the Palestinian people and attack the Arab nations; the ones who support the racist Pretoria regime to maintain apartheid, Bantu homelands, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the aggression against Angola and the other frontline countries, and try to stifle the courageous Western Sahara people's struggle for their inalienable rights; the ones who have converted the Indian Ocean into a zone of war, and are going ahead with insane arms buildup plans despite humanity's demand for an end to the arms race; the ones who provoked the failure of the second session on disarmament and in 1981 voted in the General Assembly against the drafting of a treaty banning all nuclear tests and deployment of any type of weapon in outer space; the ones who are opposed to the proscription of the neutron bomb, to the resumption of Disarmament Committee talks on the problem of chemical weapons and refuse to adopt the USSR decision renouncing to be the first state to resort

to the use of nuclear weapons; the ones who have created new and more sophisticated weapons against humanity; the ones who previously were defeated by the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and were recently defeated by the determination, courage and bravery of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in the battle of Beirut; the ones who insist on the deployment of a new generation of nuclear missiles in Western Europe and promote NATO's arms buildup and aggressiveness against the European nations that have demonstrated the will to defend their just right to live in peace and in a world of cooperation and security.

The Reagan Administration wants to turn Central America and the Caribbean into a backyard of its adventurism and plundering. It is returning to the gunboat, haughty and most shameful meddling policy against the just rebelliousness and legitimate aspirations of the Central American Caribbean peoples. It is inconceivable that Washington approved the so-called Symms Amendment authorizing the U.S. president to intervene militarily in our nations whenever he deems it appropriate, and that there be an attempt, by means of the classic lentil dish [presumably referring to the biblical Esau giving up his birthright for a plate of lentil stew], to get the Caribbean and Latin American countries to facilitate a greater imperialist penetration and give up every serious intent of regional or subregional integration. These are ominous times in which the pharisaic and treacherous face of Pan-Americanism once again has been shown, turning its back to Argentina's right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands to support the stale British colonialism. The current Yankee administration has rejected every formula for a political solution to the situation in the zone [Central America], and proposals like those of Mexico, France and other countries are considered by the imperialists merely as meddling in the internal affairs of our countries.

The threats against Cuba are the latest result of the impotency of the imperialists in the face of the advances of the Cuban revolution despite the U.S. blockade and aggression. Cuba has unmasked the "made in the U.S.A." Pan-Americanism, discarding in the garbage dump of history Monroeism, Manifest Destiny, geographic fatalism and the entire pseudo-juridical and anti-Latin American framework that the powerful neighbor had devised for decades.

The threats against Nicaragua are the imperial response to the defeat of Somozism and to the triumph of the Sandinist revolution. The support for the genocidal regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala is a manifest complicity with the horrendous crimes being committed there, for the vain purpose of crushing the firm determination of those people for a better future.

A situation of this sort requires a firm and concrete response. Such a response means doubling to the maximum the mobilization of the people's consciousness in the cause of peace and justice, a mobilization capable of silencing the Goebbels-like propaganda of the spokesmen of aggression, intervention and war. Just as these could not prevent a million Americans from marching in New York last June in demand of peace and disarmament, nothing nor anyone can prevent the strengthened vigor of the people's consciousness. A situation of this sort requires the strongest unity of all revolutionary, progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces against the worldwide imperialist policy

AALAPSO is aware of its duty of cooperating with all its might and placing its best efforts at the service of this just cause, including the pages of its TRICONTINENTAL magazine which circulates on all continents and in several languages. To this end, AALAPSO proposes to hold and participate in seminars, meetings and other activities. We are certain that other organizations and groups of all countries, ideologies or beliefs feel the same way. The World Assembly for Peace and Life to be held in Prague next June should be a forceful response of the people and a firm call of the struggle for peace, justice and independence and against all types of exploitation, racism and discrimination. Starting now we should create the conditions so that Assembly is held within a resolute framework to confront and defeat the self-styled enemies of humanity and the enemies of peace and life.

Severo Aguirre for MPSP

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 5

["Text" of speech by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and of the Council of State and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples (MPSP), at the WPC Committee of the Presidency meeting in Lisbon, date not given]

[Text] Comrade Romesh Chandra; comrades and friends:

Since our April meeting, the situation in the pocket of tension of the Central American and Caribbean region has become more serious, threatening not only peace in the region but also world peace.

Not a single day goes by that authorized spokesmen, who are never refuted by the Ronald Reagan Administration, do not make threats against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and against the patriots of El Salvador and Guatemala. The grave thing is that the threats are not only in words, but that they are accompanied by specific actions of a dangerous escalation of military intervention in the countries of that region.

The Symms Amendment--approved by the U.S. Senate authorizing the president of that country to send U.S. troops to Central America and the Caribbean whenever the president personally and entirely on his own responsibility considers it advantageous to U.S. policy and interests--reveals the nazi-fascist aggressive and warmongering nature of the incumbent U.S. rulers. Their real, not rhetoric, threat to the sovereignty of these nations reveals their determination to place under their domination and by force the nations that already are free and sovereign or that are struggling to gain their freedom and national sovereignty.

The U.S. Government has Central America and the Caribbean under the domain of its overall warmongering policy. It would like to do there what it did in the past in Vietnam and what it has done in Lebanon, in alliance with Israel, in absolute contempt of world public opinion.

The U.S. Government, in preparing the conditions for directly attacking Central America and the Caribbean with its troops, is using various methods of psychological harassment, provocation and aggression against them.

Every so often it blames Cuba for what is happening in El Salvador, in that way trying to cover up its support for that country's genocidal army and fascist groups that are armed, financed and advised by the United States. To punish Cuba, the Reagan Administration applies new measures of economic, diplomatic and political blockade, and at the same time it violates Cuban national territory with spy planes and conducts provocative naval maneuvers around the island. To make its hatred of our country and interventionist policy even more evident, it is building a radio station--to which, in an outrageous defamation, it has given the glorious name of Jose Marti--through which it intends to carry subversion to Cuba.

Every so often U.S. Government spokesmen slander Nicaragua and threaten it with invasion. These threats are not propagandistic, for they are accompanied by actions of open provocations and cynical acts of aggression; and by terrorist actions on its borders and within its territory perpetrated by bands of Somozist henchmen organized, armed and financed by the CIA in territory of Honduras, whose current government, acting against the feelings and legitimate interests of the Honduran and Central American people, lets itself be used in the U.S. interventionist plans.

For the Reagan Administration, little Grenada, which has dared to free itself from the longlasting oppressors and exploiters and to freely follow its own path of independent development, represents "a threat" to U.S. security. With such fallacy, it tries to justify the economy blockade, hostility and, in short, the armed aggression with which Grenada is constantly threatened.

For the Reactionary and colonialist mind of Reagan's political team, the patriotic struggle of the suffering peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala for freedom and democracy, against poverty and for social progress--a struggle generated precisely because of the longstanding exploitation of the big majorities by the oligarchic and exploitative minorities and because of the oppression by the transnational companies--is unjustified and should be crushed. To this end, in these two countries they keep in power terrorist governments which practice a policy of genocide against the people with the arms they get from the United States.

A total of 30,000 persons have been murdered in El Salvador since October 1979. U.S. military and economic assistance that year amounted to \$366 million.

The cliques which the United States has placed in power in Guatemala successively since 1954 have murdered more than 80,000 persons, including workers, peasants, students and professionals. Countless women have been killed embracing their children. The ruling clique in Guatemala gets its power not from the people, but from the gangs of criminals torturers, rapists, thieves and murderers.

The facts show that the United States is the one that intervenes in Central America and the Caribbean, the one that threatens peace in the region and the only one responsible for the loss of thousands of lives there.

Current U.S. rulers remain deaf to proposals of political negotiation for a peaceful solution to the situation in the region. They prefer to continue on the path that leads to armed confrontation, to invasion with their mercenaries and--resorting to Senator Symms' amendment--troops.

The constructive proposals of the presidents of Mexico and France, supported by President Fidel Castro and Nicaragua's leaders, as well as the constructive proposals of Mexico and Venezuela, to seek a peaxeful solution, negotiated among all parties, to the problems in the Central American and Caribbean conflict are well known. However, U.S. rulers, assuming a prepotent and haughty attitude, neither respond to nor reject any of the constructive proposals for negotistion.

U.S. policy in Central America does not essentially differ from the one it follows in the Middle East where, in agreement with Israel, they committed in Lebanon the most infamous genocide in humanity's history. It also does not essentially differ from the infamy committed against Argentina, turning its back to all of Latin America to deprive Argentina of the Malvinas. There is no essential difference with what the United States is doing on the African continent where it allies itself with South Africa to prevent Namibia's liberation, and to attack the nations which in that part of the world have succeeded in freeing themselves from colonialism.

The Reagan Administration refuses to seek solutions through political negotiation to conflicts and problems under litigation in the world. At the same time, it sets humiliating and absurd preconditions to negotiate, as for example, that Cuba renounce its friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. It disregards the policy of detente which the USSR and the other socialist countries constantly propose. It undertakes the vain effort of achieving nuclear supremacy. It embarks on an insane arms race and invests enormous sums of money on the production of nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb, chemical and biological weapons and warmongering propaganda. Furthermore, when it persists on its macabre plan of deploying 572 new nuclear missiles in Europe and refuses to commit itself, as the Soviet Union has done, to not being the first country to use nuclear weapons against another country, there is not and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Reagan Administration places the United States against all mankind and turns it into the gendarme of nations and into a dangerous incendiary of a nuclear conflagration of incalculable consequences for all human beings on this earth.

In their insane warmongering endeavor, Washington's great men do not want to pay attention to the desires for peace of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean who are ready to defend themselves against the attempt to take away or prevent their freedom. The insane White House imperialists do not want to listen to the millions of people who are defending peace and life on all continents and countries and are therefore struggling against nuclear war. This is why these people demand that active political negotiations be conducted soon to take concrete steps to ban nuclear weapons and the other mass extermination weapons and to establish the bases of a solid and lasting peace.

In view of all the aforementioned, the struggle for peace is becoming increasingly more important, necessary and urgent. This is a task of top importance in all countries of the world and, of course, in Central America where the struggle for peace is part of the struggle for national liberation and sovereignty and an inseparable part of the struggle for the economic and social development of our nations.

Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, which are politically free on the national level, need to employ their resources of all types in the economic liberation and social development plans that they have undertaken with exemplary determination and firmness. It is understood that under such conditions, these countries must have peace. But the imperialists do not want them to have peace and, therefore, try to destabilize them; threaten, blockade and attack them; and plan armed interventions against them.

All this makes Central America and the Caribbean a dangerous pocket of tension and war. The Reagan Administration and those who support its plans of war against humanity are responsible for this situation.

The warmongers can and must be stopped and forced to change their plans of war and nuclear holocaust. The militant unity and action of those who within each country want peace and of all countries that feel threatened by nuclear war can achieve this, and change the path of armed confrontation for that of political negotiation and peace agreement. The warmongers are strong, but the people are stronger than they are.

9925
CSO: 3248/343

NEW REGULATION FOR SELF-EMPLOYED ISSUED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Jose Yanes]

[Text] The CEF (State Committees for Finance) and the CETSS (State Committees for Labor and Social Security) have just issued their Joint Resolution No 14, regulating self-employed work activities for the annual period between 1 November 1982 and 31 October 1983.

Because of the importance of the topic we present below a summary of all those aspects of this new regulation which may be of interest to the population.

How to Re-Register and Other Aspects of Interest

The above-mentioned legal instrument declares that, as of 31 October 1982, registration in the Taxpayer Register of persons who work for themselves is hereby canceled and has no value or effect.

At the same time it provides that interested persons may re-register in the above-mentioned Register during November of this year after complying with the requirements and formalities established by Decree-Law No 14, dated 3 July 1978, as well as the attached resolution.

It is also provided that persons who, not having been registered early, may wish to register with the Taxpayer Register to engage in any self-employment activities authorized by the joint resolution of these agencies, shall be able to register at any time, as of 1 November.

On the Right to Register in the Taxpayer Register

In addition, Joint Resolution 14 specifies an amount of 20 pesos for each work activity to be performed as a fee for registration with the Taxpayer Register, except for activities mentioned below and for which the registration fee is 10 pesos: 02--water-carrier; 04--grinder; 05--muleteer; 08--barber; 09--female embroidery and weaving worker; 10--boatman; 11--ox-driver or cart-driver; 13--truckman; 19--cutter; 20--coal processing worker; 21--button liner; 25--gardener; 26--laundress; 27--wood-cutter; 28--bootblack; 29--manicurist; 30--typist; 32--miller; 37--plastics worker; 39--well digger; 40--bartender;

47--eyeglass and fountain pen repairman; 54--coal seller; 55--cobbler.

Authorized Self-Employed Activities

The above-mentioned Resolution No 14 authorizes self-employed activities listed below as well as the monthly dues established for each of them; they include only payment of the tax established by Article 19, Decree-Law No 14, for persons drawing monthly gross incomes not exceeding the amount of 250 pesos:

01--musical instrument finisher and repairman; 25.00; 02--water-carrier, 15.00; 03--bricklayer, glazier, and other construction industry workers, 25.00; 04--grinder, 10.00; 05--muleteer, 10.00; 06--craftsmen in ceramics, metal, glass, textiles, leather, wood, or other materials, 45.00; 07--pig roasting spit operator, 25.00; 08--barbers, 30.00; 09--female embroidery and weaving worker, 15.00; 10--boatman, 10.00; 11--ox-driver or cart-driver, 10.00; 12--carpenter or other woodworkers, 25.00; 13--truckman, 15.00; 14--wagon-driver, 25.00; 15--locksmith, 25.00; 16--coachman (animal traction), 35.00; 17--driver of vehicle for hire [cab driver], 60.00; 18--decorator, 15.00; 19--cutter, 10.00; 20--coal processing worker, 10.00; 21--button liner, 10.00; 22--photographer, 5.00; 23--foundry worker, 20.00; 24--blacksmith (only for animal shoes), 20.00; 25--gardener, 15.00; 26--laundress, 10.00; 27--wood-cutter; 10.00; 28--boot-black, 10.00; 29--manicurist, 25.00; 30--typists, 15.00; 31--hatmaker and tailor, 25.00; 32--miller, 10.00; 33--repair worker in mechanics, electricity, and electronics, 35.00; 34--wig maker and specialist in beauty salons, 35.00; 35--painter (excluding artistic painters) and varnisher, 25.00; 36--fish breeder, 60.00; 37--plastics worker, 15.00; 38--plumber, 25.00; 39--well digger, 15.00; 40--bartender, 15.00; 41--irrigation worker, 30.00; 42--watchmaker, 30.00; 43--bed frame repairman, 15.00; 44--bicycle repairman, 25.00; 45--jewelry repairman, 30.00; 46--kitchen [range] repairman, 25.00; 47--eyeglass and fountain pen repairman, 10.00; 48--sewing machine repairman, 25.00; 49--saddle and harness repairman, 25.00; 50--hand umbrella and parasol repairman, 15.00; 51--audio equipment operator, 50.00; 52--upholsterer, 30.00; 53--thresher, 30.00; 54--coal seller, 10.00; 55--shoe repairman, 20.00.

Prohibitions on Exercise of Any Self-Employed Activity

Joint Resolution No 14 definitely prohibits the exercise of any self-employed activity which is not included in the above listing.

All graduates of higher-level institutions and middle-level technical schools are also prohibited from exercising self-employed activities except in the case of middle-level technicians who properly demonstrate their inability to find employment and who expressly pledge to accept an adequate position assigned to them when the possibility arises.

Joint Resolution No 14 also prohibits persons who hold management positions in government enterprises, budget-supported units, or any other entity in the state sector from engaging in self-employed activities.

In spite of these provisions, approval is hereby given for the authority granted to exercise self-employed activities for those professionals and technicians

who graduated prior to 1964, who without interruption continued their activities, and who are currently registered in the Taxpayer Register and who are listed below with their respective monthly dues:

56--stomatologist, 100.00; 57--dental technician, 80.00; 58--physician, 100.00; 59--optometrist, 80.00; 60--chiropodist, 80.00; 61--veterinarian, 100.00.

On the Sale of Products Turned Out as a Result of Self-Employed Activities

Persons registered under code numbers 06--craftsmen in ceramics, metal, glass, textiles, leather, wood, and other materials; 20--coal processor; and 36--fish breeder may sell their products only through state enterprises and budget-supported units authorized by the Ministry of Domestic Trade. They may also sell to social and political organizations in accordance with the regulations issued by the higher organs of these organizations.

Regulations for State Enterprises and Budget-Supported Units

Joint Resolution No 14 on self-employed activities also prohibits state enterprises and budget-supported units from hiring persons who perform self-employed activities so that they, in this capacity, may render them some kind of service, with the only exception of persons who are engaged in activities as muleteers, boatmen, wagon drivers, and cutters, as well as to acquire products prepared by persons who are involved in self-employed activities, with the following exceptions: government enterprises and budget-supported units which purchase coal and government enterprises and budget-supported units authorized by the Ministry of Domestic Trade to procure products for subsequent sale.

When they require any service to be rendered among those not excepted in the above-mentioned prohibition, the above-mentioned government agencies shall obtain such services by hiring the workers in accordance with the provisions of Decree-Law No 40, dated 16 October 1980, and the other legal provisions on this subject and they shall apply wage scales in force to them.

Regulation on Gross Incomes in Excess of 250 Pesos

The State Finance Committee and the State Committee on Labor and Social Security in their Resolution No 14 establish that persons who, due to the exercise of any authorized self-employed activity, during any month earn gross incomes in excess of 250 pesos, with the exception of those who are engaged in activity 05--muleteer, shall pay the tax due for that month in accordance with the following, for the first 250.00 pesos, the amount established as dues for the activity they perform; over 250.00 pesos and up to 300.00 pesos, 10 percent; over 300.00 pesos and up to 400.00 pesos, 20 percent; over 400.00 pesos and up to 500.00 pesos, 30 percent; over 500.00 pesos and up to 600.00 pesos, 40 percent; over 600.00 pesos and up to 700.00 pesos, 50 percent; over 700.00 pesos, 75 percent.

The taxpayers mentioned above must present--to the Department of Income, Finance Directorate, Municipal People's Government Organ, in which they are registered,

within the first 10 days of the month following the month during which they earned income in excess of 250.00 pesos--a sworn statement showing the gross income earned during the month in question, supplying the accounts from which said income was derived, as well as records on the corresponding payment or determination of the tax to be paid in accordance with the above-mentioned tax schedule.

It is also established that all persons who are engaged in self-employed activities are obligated each quarter to submit to the Income Department, Finance Directorate, Municipal People's Government Organ for their area, a sworn statement on gross income earned as a result of the exercise of said activities, during each of the months of the quarter covered by the declaration, separately indicating the origin of said income. This declaration must be presented within the first 10 days of the month following the last day of the natural quarter to be covered.

It is also established that failure to present the above-mentioned sworn declarations within the deadline specified, the entry of false data on them, or the omission of income earned, will mean that the taxpayers will be temporarily or definitely suspended from registration, regardless of any further legal proceedings.

In this sense, it must be emphasized that authorized government agencies and non-government agencies may not procure products prepared by persons who engage in self-employed activities, nor may they receive the services which they render, if said persons are not registered with the Taxpayer Register, if they are not up-to-date on the payment of dues for the exercise of said activity, and if they do not submit the form for the purpose of checking on incomes.

Who May Apply for Registration with the Taxpayer Register to Engage in Self-Employed Activities?

The following may apply for registration to exercise self-employed activities: Persons who, in terms of employment, are connected with a work place, something which they must prove through a document issued by the management of the work place in which they are employed, showing the last name and first and middle names, the employment contract, the job performed, the wages drawn, the job skills, conduct, and discipline maintained by the interested individual.

This may also be done by persons who have retired due to age, proving said status by showing checks for retirement pay and presenting a sworn declaration to the effect that the person was retired for age and not for total disability.

Registration for engaging in this type of activity may also be requested by women who do not have any employment connections, demonstrating said status, as well as their professional skills, through the presentation of a sworn declaration prepared by them.

This may furthermore be done by persons who are not connected with a work place due to partial disability, as ordered by a Medical Expert Commission, submitting the certificate issued by said commission.

Persons not connected by virtue of employment to a work place for reasons having nothing to do with their personal desire can also apply for registration to engage in self-employed activities, provided they live in the provinces of Las Tunas, Holguin, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantanamo; they must prove said status by showing their identity card, indicating their registration in the labor reserve and their residence in one of the above-mentioned provinces, provided they want to work in the territory of those provinces.

Persons not connected in employment terms to a work place may also apply for registration provided they do so to perform activities as muleteers, boatmen, cab drivers, cutters, coal processors, sellers of this product, and barber in rural areas, or provided they are graduates of middle-level technical schools who properly prove their inability to find employment and who expressly pledge to accept the adequate position assigned to them when the possibility arises.

Finally, registration may be requested by persons who are no longer of employment age and who are not beneficiaries of social security or social welfare, provided they submit sworn declarations prepared by them, stating this fact.

Requirements for Registration with Taxpayer Register

The following requirements must be met to engage in any authorized self-employed activity:

- (a) 17 years of age;
- (b) Submit identity card or, if unavailable, document taking its place;
- (c) Persons with employment connections must display good conduct and labor discipline;
- (d) Have paid the amount due for the registration in the Taxpayer Register mentioned in the third paragraph of this resolution; this is documented by means of the submission of the corresponding form 120-508, "Income from Budget," issued by the office of the National Bank of Cuba where payment was made;
- (e) Submit sworn declaration to the effect that they were not registered earlier to engage in self-employed activities or, if they were, demonstrate by showing the pertinent documents that they are not in arrears on the payment of the tax they were obligated to pay or that, if they are still behind in their payments, they are covered by an agreement and the agreement is being carried out;
- (f) Persons applying for registration to work as cab drivers, in addition to meeting the requirements spelled out in paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (e), must show a cab driver license issued in their names as of January 1979 by the Ministry of Transportation or a document issued by the corresponding Transportation Directorate of the Local People's Government Agency, a document which shows that they were issued the permit authorized by Resolution No 6,

dated 6 February 1980, issued by the Minister of Transportation, in accordance with the provisions of Instruction No 1, dated 11 February 1980, by that ministry; they must also include a receipt showing payment of the tax on the ownership or possession of automotive vehicles for land transportation;

(g) Persons requesting registration to engage in any of the self-employed activities mentioned, involving the processing of products authorized by this resolution, in addition to meeting the requirements in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), must prove, by means of a document issued by the enterprises authorized by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, that they are connected with them for the sale of the products processed by them.

To Whom Do the Provisions of Joint Resolution No 14 Not Apply?

They do not apply to the following persons:

(a) Persons who work on the basis of a work contract at home, issued in accordance with Resolution No 550, dated 24 October 1980, by the State Committee on Labor and Social Security.

(b) Persons who serve as domestics, who take care of patients in hospitals, who take care of children or who wash cars and custodians, watchmen, or doormen in residential buildings, who are not subject to any authorization.

(c) Workers hired in accordance with the provisions of Decree-Law No 40, dated 16 October 1980, and the other legal provisions governing such matters.

(d) Creative individuals in the artistic sector whose activity shall be governed by legal provisions on this subject and for which regulations will be issued in the future, covering aspects not yet regulated.

5058

CSO: 3248/363

PEDRO MIRET PRIETO ADDRESSES METAL WORKERS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Speech by Pedro Miret Prieto made on 3 November 1982 on the occasion of Metal Workers Day; place not specified]

[Text] Dear Comrade Metal Workers:

Today, 3 November, on the occasion of this commemoration of Metal Workers Day, we want to express to you our warm congratulations and gratitude for the great effort you are making on behalf of our country's economic development.

The revolutionary government has great esteem for the importance of the effort the metal workers are making day by day in the different factories, be they foundries, machine-tool shops, tinsmith shops, heat treatment plants, maintenance shops, as well as dozens of other jobs and occupations that are decisive in the maintenance of the country's industrial activity and in the impetuous development of the mechanization of the production processes. Thanks to the metal workers, their steely determination and their courageous effort, the country is receiving a sizable contribution and the economy is growing and getting stronger every year.

Various kinds of equipment, structures and components are today being produced through your efforts and this year positive increases in the supply of spare parts have been achieved. Nevertheless, we may say that we have scarcely begun, since there is much more that has to be done and progress to be made, especially in the recovery of spare parts, an activity which we may regard as the great acid test in the struggle for economizing and achieving greater efficiency in so important an activity.

Next year is to be the year for the recovery of parts and in this endeavor we know that the metal workers will be a fundamental pillar in the promotion and development of this new technique. The struggle for meeting quotas in the production of spare parts, parts and equipment has to be based on the struggle for the quality of those products that are supplied to different sectors of our economy, like cane harvesting, agriculture, transport, public health, construction, etc., and we are aware of the attention the union has been devoting to this field and above all its readiness to continue to raise it to higher levels.

We are now at the start of the next cane harvest season and combines manufactured by the metal workers as well as the spare parts they promised to produce in their pledge will play an important role in it. We know that you will continue to be involved in this task with zeal and determination just as you are offering your support in solving the problems we are facing with transport in the cities and villages.

We extend to you, our metal worker comrades, our gratitude and appeal to you to be ever more efficient, to go on working for higher quality in production, to promote the recovery of parts and to develop the initiatives that have been launched in order to maximally utilize the resources the revolutionary government places in your hands, since, as Comrade Fidel has said: "We must be capable of producing much more with what we have through the more sensible and effective use of each piece of equipment, each machine, each facility, each man."

In this spirit and with confidence in our workers, we salute this fighting sector of our working class which constitutes a bulwark in the difficult and tenacious struggle confronting us and from which we will emerge victorious under the guidance of Comrade Fidel.

Fraternally,

Pedro Miret Prieto

11,466
CSO: 3248/345

SANCTI SPIRITUS EXPORT PLANT RECEIVES QUALITY AWARD

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Fernando Davalos]

[Text] Sancti Spiritus--The state trademark of quality, with a circle, the indicator of a level comparable to the best international products, was delivered here to the Portland 350 (P-350) type cement of the Siguanea factory by engineer Ramon Darias, minister-president of the State Committee of Standardization.

The Sancti Spiritus factory, which has already been operating for more than 10 years, sends its products to Matanzas, Villa Clara, Ciego de Avila and Holguin and makes exports to several Caribbean countries. Its production for this year will probably reach 440,000 tons, of which 100,000 will be over-plan.

At this time, Siguanea has surpassed its yearly technical-economic plan (since last 28 October, in a salute to the Camilo-Che Ideological Day), with sure economic indicators.

The cement industry has maintained up to now a reduction of its planned losses at a little more than 30 percent, while the fulfillment of its plans for productivity and average wage present an optimistic situation.

The technology at Siguanea is that called "damp process," with the addition of water into its mixtures of raw material, which involved a greater input of fuel in the subsequent calcination of this pulp. For this purpose, they planned a guideline index for consumption of 164.4 kilograms of petroleum per ton of cement, but the collective at the factory has recorded up to end of October a concrete consumption of 151 kilograms, which makes it possible to realize its aim of achieving a savings this year of 4,000 tons of petroleum.

To obtain the state trademark of quality, 14 essential indicators were analyzed (among them: specific surface, resistance to compression and flexo-traction, presence of trioxide of sulphur, etc.), comparing the P-350 Siguanea with standards of Bulgaria, the USSR, England, Japan, the United States and Spain and with a physical sample of international quality Canadian cement.

The presentation of the state certificate of quality to this product [the P-350] by the Ministry of Construction took place during a ceremony which was attended by workers from the industry and was, in addition, presided over by Rosario Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and of the National Secretariat of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions]; Jose Valle Roque, vice minister of MICONs, [Ministry of Construction] and Oliverio Lorenzo, member of the Provincial Bureau of the Party.

Also present were Rafael Alvarez, vice president of the State Committee of Standardization, who made a speech; Amado Sanchez, first secretary of the party in the municipality and Jose Garcia Lorenzo, director of this important Sancti Spiritus factory.

During the ceremony the worker's collective was presented with a diploma of honor, obtained in this technical effort for the state trademark of quality, signed by Roberto Veiga, deputy member of the Policy Bureau and general secretary of the CTC and by minister Ramon Darias.

9545
CSO: 3248/348

RISQUET DISCUSSES PORT WORKERS ACTIVITIES

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Emilio del Barrio Menendez]

[Text] Las Tunas—The workers of the country's marine terminals, who are members of the Port Enterprises Union, handled 7.222 million tons of dry cargo during the first 10 months of this year. This figure surpasses the amount recorded for the same period last year by 330,000 tons.

This was reported by Jorge Risquet, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, in drawing his conclusions from a review of the operations effected in the port-transport-domestic economy chain in the territory composed of the provinces of Ciego de Avila, Camaguey and Las Tunas.

As for the gross production volume, it was ascertained that it has to date risen to 72,273 million pesos, which represents 11.6 percent in excess of the quota and an increase of 14.7 percent in comparison with the first 10 months of 1981.

Another significant and, moreover, very encouraging bit of information is the fact that the per-peso cost of gross production was about 11 percent less than planned.

One of the representative aspects of the work of the port workers as far as this year is concerned was the formidable qualitative and quantitative jump in coastal shipping: Starting with an annual quota of 66,000 tons, by September they had already handled 220,000 tons.

In this success in terms of productivity, which is the specific responsibility of the port workers of Mariel, Havana, Nuevitas, Carupano and Santiago de Cuba, the port workers to a large extent made it possible for the material resources for the repair of the sugar mills, which will soon begin processing this season's cane harvest, to arrive at their destinations on time.

It should also be noted that in October cargo quotas to be in effect for 4 years were already surpassed in four ports: Carupano, Caibarien, Boqueron and Tanamo. The workers were congratulated by Risquet.

Also in October, all Port Enterprises Union terminals attained their highest unloading volume this year: 703,000 tons, a figure that exceeded arrivals for the period by 137,000 tons, which in turn permitted them to reduce cargo still on board ships to levels considered to be appropriate.

Neither shy nor lazy, the workers of the transport sector and domestic economy warehouses removed 706,000 tons from marine terminals, that is, 3,000 more than the amount unloaded.

Elsewhere in October, 188,537 pieces of ground transport equipment were loaded and unloaded, the highest figure that has been attained during a 30-day period, not specifically to increase the size of the motor pool, which did not happen, but due to a higher rate of rotation which is a result of the effect of each one of the factors intervening in the port-transport-domestic economy chain.

At the meeting, chaired, moreover, by Luis Alfonso Zayas, the first secretary of the party in Las Tunas and a member of the Central Committee, Pedro Ross and Manuel Cespedes, both alternate members of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department of Transport and Communications and vice first minister of MITRANS [Ministry of Transportation], respectively, it was reported that the best province in the territory in October was Camaguey.

11,466
CSO: 3248/345

BRIEFS

GUANTANAMO COFFEE HARVEST--Guantanamo--With the harvesting of 3 million tins before the scheduled date, this province has just achieved a production record in the harvesting of coffee. During this harvest season a goal of 4.8 million tins of this precious bean has been set. This achievement if fundamentally due to the boost provided by the special competition established this year, which has firmly taken hold in this province where 3,600 workers have pledged themselves through the individual champion movement. In a recent conversation with GRANMA reporters, Raul Michel, the first secretary of the party in this province and an alternate member of the Central Committee, said that the figure attained during this harvest season has been much higher than during others and pointed out that there has been an increase in the productivity of those workers who are members of the millionaire movement and those brigades in which workers harvest over 1,000 tins of coffee apiece. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 Nov 82 p 3] 11466

CIEGO DE AVILA APIARY--Ciego de Avila--A genetic center for queen bees was opened east of the Avila capital. Its operation is extraordinarily important for the development of apiculture in the region. Served only by three workers (one technician and two assistants), the center has at its disposal 121 fertilization nucleii, five maternal beehives, four initiator hives, three educator hives and three paternal hives. The purpose of the new center of the apicultural establishment at Ciego de Avila is to obtain 300 queen bees per month starting from next January. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 82 p 3] 9545

CSO: 3248/348

BLANCO ANNOUNCES PROGRAM TO SEEK NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 26 Nov 82 p 1

/Article by Miguel A. Matos/

/Text/ President Salvador Jorge Blanco said yesterday that the National Concentration Government program has launched a new era of openness favoring greater foreign investment in this country, and announced that a legislative proposal is being prepared that includes new attitudes and concepts, and which will be submitted at the appropriate time to the National Congress.

The president made these remarks in reference to statements by the United States ambassador, Mr Robert Anderson, who doubted the adequacy of Law 861 on foreign investment as an incentive to promote foreign investment in the Dominican Republic.

President Blanco said that "with our National Concentration Government plan we are beginning a new era of openness, seeking in turn to favor greater foreign investment."

The president said that the open-door policy began "when we put our program into effect in July of 1981, at which time we provided that earnings beyond 18 percent that could not be repatriated could be reinvested in the country under the same conditions and with the same facilities offered to domestic investors."

In a talk delivered last Wednesday at the monthly luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic at the Hotel Lina, Ambassador Anderson pointed out that United States businessmen are still waiting, on the other hand, for Law 861 to reflect "in a more realistic manner" the desire expressed by the new Dominican administration to attract greater foreign investment.

In a press conference held at his office in the National Palace, Dr Blanco said that "we are preparing a legislative proposal which contains new attitudes and purposes, as well as new concepts, to be submitted at the appropriate time to the National Congress."

President Blanco admitted that while the proposed amendment had been submitted to the Dominican Revolutionary Party /PRD/ for study, "there has been no official reply, as has been the case with other legislation."

Blanco said "this is in no way an obstacle to our sending this proposal, along with others, to the National Congress in the near future."

In his talk, Ambassador Anderson said that the American embassy in the Dominican Republic would take "all possible steps to encourage investment by our fellow citizens, and I will personally take part in this effort."

The American diplomat said that thanks to recent political stability, the proximity of the United States market, and the traditional friendship of our nations, "this country is becoming more attractive to American investors every day."

"In any case," he added, "the effectiveness of our efforts will only be established when the investment policy of the Dominican Government has been made public."

Anderson's talk was on the topic of "The Dominican Republic: Cornerstone of Caribbean Stability."

On another topic, the United States diplomat characterized the steps taken by Blanco's government to overcome "the pressing financial problems faced by his nation" as "difficult and courageous."

"These measures, together with reports of positive talks held with the IMF and the World Bank prevent me from sharing the conclusions of the pessimists with respect to the country's economic future," said Anderson.

He said he is confident that short-term difficulties will be overcome if the country perseveres in its effort to obtain the additional flow of foreign exchange so urgently needed.

Anderson also emphasized the country's potential for economic growth in diverse areas, and supported the Dominican government's opinion that "such areas will be best developed by private enterprise, based on both domestic and foreign private investment."

Anderson added that the agricultural industry and tourism warrant special attention, and should prosper in the future.

"Why does the Dominican Republic not export more fruits and vegetables to our (United States) market than it now does?" he asked.

Anderson said that our country's "molondron" and white beans are excellent, and there are top quality pineapples exported only in limited quantities, but which could be supplying the almost unlimited market represented by the eastern portion of the United States.

9839
CSO: 3248/322

COUNTRY SECTION

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MAS DISSOLVED, MEMBERS REINTEGRATED INTO PRSC

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p 1

/Article by Saul Pimentel/

/Excerpt/ Leaders of the Christian Social Action Movement /MAS/ formalized their return yesterday to the ranks of the Revolutionary Christian Social Party /PRSC/ and deposited papers liquidating the former political organization at the Central Election Board.

Party executives, headed by Caonabo Javier Castillo and Guido D'Alessandro, said that differences separating them from the green party were thus eliminated "at the root."

Javier D'Alessandor and the principal leaders of the PRSC issued a joint statement yesterday morning to the effect that the MAS decided to terminate its legal personality "voluntarily," in order to "facilitate and render more viable the flowing together and unification of the Dominican Republic's Christian social movement."

The statement was delivered to reporters during a press conference held at PRSC headquarters in which the president of the party, Dr Claudio Isidoro Acosta, said that parallel talks held with Rogelio Delgado Bogaert regarding fusion of his Popular Christian Party /PPC/ with the green party were not successful.

"Speaking precisely, we initiated conversations not only with the MAS, but also with the PPC, but due to circumstances beyond our control, at the last moment Delgado Bogaert informed us that apparently because of internal problems he was postponing the decision to arrive at a common accord binding all of the Dominican Republic's Christian democrats together," said Acosta.

He added that "our doors are open in hopes of a conclusive decision by Delgado Bogaert."

9839

CSO: 3248/322

NATIONAL DOM-TOM DELEGATE DISCUSSES RPR OPPOSITION POLITICS

Pointe-a-Pitre FRANCE-ANTILLES in French 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 14

[Interview with Didier Julia, national DOM-TOM [Overseas and Territorial Departments] delegate, by Rene Cazimir Jeanon; time and place of interview not specified]

[Text] With 850,000 members including for the past year 350,000 militants, the Rally for the Republic (RPR), chaired by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, today remains the principal opposition force in the French Socialist-Communist government, even though it took several months to recover from the terrible disappointment of 10 May 1981.

In Guadeloupe there were three RPR deputies-- Raymond Guilliod, Mariani Maximin and Jose Moustache-- who were beaten by one vote in the first round of the 1981 legislative elections, which in the movement served to further accentuate the absence of real structures and the existence of internal dissensions which, by distorting the vote, destabilized the movement and led it to the edge of the abyss.

The visit of Didier Julia, the national DOM-TOM delegate, was meant to restore its credit, to redynamize it, to put its house in order again, to remind the hierarchy and to prevent ambiguities or false notes.

Although after spending eight days in Guadeloupe the deputy from Seine and Marne did not assure us that he had totally obtained his objectives, he nevertheless seemed more serene than he had been upon his arrival.

At St Barthelemy he presided at the creation of an RPR section.

"This is not a launching pad for municipal or cantonal elections."

It appears that Federal Secretary Jose Moustache is to continue to assume his conciliatory role.

"The young elected representatives from Basse-Terre and its region are taking advantage of more freedom to organize among themselves."

There was an agreement at St Francois.

"The RPR will lend its support to the municipal government in place and get behind Lucien Bernier."

At St Anne, the principal source of the movement's loss of credit:

"I recommend that Francisque Baptiste and Blaise Aldo unite behind--and I mean well behind--Marlene Captant. Political errors have certainly been made, but repeating them won't solve the problems of the future."

At Pointe-a-Pitre he said the RPR will be present at the next municipal elections.

"Daniel Rinaldo will lead a slate there that will be expanded to make use of the advantages of proportional slate voting."

Many people will think that with the coming of a highly-placed dignitary from national RPR headquarters comes additional proof of the political immaturity of this movement's local leaders, but we will be very careful not to go down that polemic path in our effort to continue on with Didier Julia.

"St Barthelemy has a Mayotte Complex"

[Question] At St Barthelemy you presided over the creation of an RPR section, but aren't you losing sight of the fact that this island is not recognized--logically, from the standpoint of sociological reality--in Guadeloupe, and only wants its political future to be linked with ours? Does that position, that concern to see itself built into an administrative entity--with St Martin--seem justifiable to you?

[Answer] I was able to preside at the creation of an RPR section. I am amazed to see that in a few days you are going to have over 100 members in St Barth, out of a relatively minimal population. This isn't a launching pad for the municipal elections, it is for a longer-term action, I can define it easily:

St Barth is demanding special status in its relations with the capital, and doesn't want its future to be linked with Guadeloupe's future--which it considers hypothetical.

[Question] Does that seem to you to need justification, apart from the socio-logical aspect?

[Answer] No, but what is true is that the geographical and sociological reality of St Barth is quite different from that of Guadeloupe.

[Question] The sociological reality may be different, but the geographic reality does not seem effective to us because it is also encountered elsewhere in French territory, the most spectacular example being being the Marquesas

Islands, situated over 1,000 km from Tahiti.

[Answer] Nevertheless, that doesn't have the same relationship, distances in the Pacific not being the same as they are here, nor is the population concentration the same, and so they can't be compared. The people of St Barth understood perfectly the speech of the secretary of state when he said that from now on Art 53 would be enforced. And what does it mean if I return to it? It means that Art 53 of the constitution says that a territory may not be ceded without the agreement of the populations concerned. Up until the present, a national referendum has been required; in St Barth the people are saying, "We are sorry, but we are not concerned about Art 53, because our referendum in 1878 put it under the control of the International Court at The Hague, and we refuse to participate in any referendum concerning us and concerning our status; and if the government makes us participate in such a vote, we will immediately refer it to the International Court at The Hague and we will go before the international tribunals."

[Question] Is there an elected representative from St Barthelemy who gave you such a speech?

[Answer] All of them, all of them, all of them. Moreover, they are right. They can't be legally found to be wrong, and an International Court would find them to be in the right. Consequently, you have this referendum that Guadeloupe hasn't had. So, according to them, their status is sealed.

[Question] If we understand you correctly, according to you Art 53 could result in a new Mayotte affair, like what happened in the Comores. St Barthelemy, then, would become a new Mayotte, only this time in the Caribbean Sea?

[Answer] Art 53 was used in the Comores to facilitate the independence of the Comores. Consequently, St Barth has a Mayotte complex when it says that its status, its origin, are totally different and that their statutes require that their problems be studied separately. Legally, politically, economically, that is possible.

[Question] Yes, but that can only be done subject to a gigantic financial effort on the part of the inhabitants of St Barthelemy. We must not lose sight of the fact that this island receives from the department of Guadeloupe 450 centimes per year in sea grants and highway funds. Consequently, if they say these are separate, they lose the benefit of those 4.5 million francs and they have to dig into their own resources for them.

[Answer] Yes, that's quite clear!

So it isn't a question of preparing for this municipal election, but for a more long-term action in which it is fundamental that there be an RPR section, since St Barth wants one.

"The People are Being Denied the Right to Elect Representatives by Means of Universal Suffrage"

[Question] What will be the RPR's position after the vote on the law dealing with adapting to the DOM certain provisions of Law No 82-213 of 2 March 1982

relative to the rights and freedoms of communes, departments and regions?

A vote that should take place in the next few weeks in the National Assembly?

[Answer] Recourse to the Constitutional Council is being prepared for at this moment by a law professor, and will be filed immediately.

[Question] Yes, but what is it based on?

[Answer] It's based on a problem specific to Guadeloupe and a general problem. The problem specific to Guadeloupe is that never in the history of French democracy have people who were seated in two types of election been seen to participate in the same assembly. The Senate preamble is cited, but the Senate has not been an assembly of elected representatives since the beginning; it was the Upper Assembly, it was made up of people appointed by the king, recruitment is totally different.

People coming out of different ballots have never been seen in one assembly.

There is still the problem of special status for the islands. That's why in St Barth they are saying, "They make fun of us when they make us believe this would solve the slightest problem," this doesn't resolve much of anything, almost nothing, and it raises more problems than it solves. The elected representative from St Barth or St Martin will not belong to one of the two big teams that are elected proportionally; he will be all alone and won't be leaning on a team that can support and help him.

The second problem is that from the moment when you have the single assembly, you have a status that exists nowhere in metropolitan France. Even the Corsican status doesn't apply here; then, the Constitutional Council has said that it ratified the Corsican status on the condition that it be that of all French regions. Now, you know very well that in all metropolitan departments, the department will remain in office; then, are we going to dissolve Corsica or all the metropolitan general councils, there has never been any question of doing that. Finally, in Guadeloupe the method of voting is not the same as in Corsica.

In Corsica, 1 percent is required to present a slate; here, it takes 5 percent for the list to be able to have elected representatives. When the government applies the region to the DOM (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion), it will be necessary to dissolve--Corsica. You see the problems that can pose; those problems justify filing a recourse with the Constitutional Council.

The Constitutional Council is going to take hold of the Paris affair immediately (it will have eight days to come to a decision). If it has not rendered its verdict on the Paris affair by 6 January, two months before the municipal elections, none of the municipal elections in France can take place. Paris poses a gigantic problem, since the majority lists in some quarters will not have a majority of the seats. A list that gets 80 percent of the votes will have less than 50 percent of the seats, so it's the famous Galmot case--which in French Guiana gave rise to the political vocation of President Gaston Monnerville, who had been its outstanding advocate--beginning all over again for Paris. The people are being denied the right to elect, sincerely and clearly, their own representatives by means of universal suffrage.

The Constitutional Council is going to take hold of the Paris affair as an emergency and postpone the Guadeloupe affair as a non-emergency. So the government has two months, after Christmas. I don't see how the elections could take place in February. It could be, and this is a hypothesis on my part, that the government will do what it does for the regional elections in France: we have been promised that the regionals will take place on the same day as the municipals, 6 March 1983. We were then told that they would be postponed until 1984, and after that, maybe to 1985.

It may be the same here; the polls prescribed by Gaston Defferre, the minister of the interior and decentralization, on the regional elections showed poor results for socialists and communists in Guadeloupe and Martinique, just as they did in Reunion. You might say that the government is going to discover at the last minute that there is no emergency, considering the delays caused by the Constitutional Council.

"Decentralization: it is the Disengagement of the State from the Financial Point of View"

[Question] In your opinion, what economic and social changes will decentralization bring about, apart from the greater powers it will give to elected representatives? Would it at least require that transfers of jurisdiction that have been announced be actually carried out?

At the Assembly of the Chairmen of General Councils in Lyon, Gaston Defferre strongly emphasized that transfers of jurisdiction in transportation and social policy would not take place, hence the "scene" caused by Mrs Lucette Michaux-Chevry, who let it be known that these are the problems of primary concern in Guadeloupe.

What do you really think of it?

[Answer] Decentralization, as conceived by Gaston Defferre, will not solve any of Guadeloupe's problems. The proof of this is glaring.

The government announced an interministerial council for 6 July, which was to find a solution for all the economic and social problems of the Antilles: unemployment, work for youths, professional training. And then to make the Antilles a production society, so that less can be imported and more produced, it was marvelous. 6 July went by, not one voice was raised in the interministerial council to say that this meeting had been held; it was held, but nothing came of it. On 7 July the interministerial council met and announced--this was the cat among the pigeons--a single assembly.

So it is exactly like Gen Galtieri in Argentina who, finding himself snowed under with economic and social problems, attacked the Falklands to make a political flash. There, you might say that, not having been able to solve any of the economic and social problems of the Antilles, the president of the Republic is allowing his secretary of state to launch a political flash, help everybody a little, stir up the gallery and see to it that something is done [material omitted] economic and social point of view.

This decentralization bill can't solve the economic and social problems. This is proven by the fact that in front of all the chairmen of the general councils, meeting in Lyon, Gaston Defferre announced that the problem of transfers of jurisdiction in transportation and social policy would not take place.

But these are actually the two problems of most concern to Guadeloupe and a department should have [material omitted] jurisdiction in transportation and social policy.

[Question] And then, Mrs Lucette Michaux-Chevry's scene?

[Answer] It was completely justified.

Financially. Take the communes for example: the total operating endowment--the money that goes to the communes--was increasing by 16 percent every year, and thus increased faster than the cost of living. It is estimated that this year, for all the communes of France, the endowment will not exceed 8 percent. So it is lower than the cost of living, and here there will be no transfer of money, neither for the General Council nor for the communes.

[Question] Aren't you going too far there?

[Answer] No, no. There is no more money, as far as we can see from where we are. The Deposit Fund has asked Agricultural Credit for an advance to pay the old-age pensions of persons entitled to them. Why? Because the government, having no more money, forced the Deposit Fund to underwrite treasury bonds, to bail out the State Funds. There is no more money anywhere, and there is no more money to build roads, and you will note that in the 1983 budget all of the big projects no longer appear. Then, the head of state said, a state-owned company is to be set up, which will be subsidized by a loan, a big loan of 14 billion, to build big public works in France. When we are at that point, there is no more money.

At the departmental level, I can tell you that decentralization is the disengagement of the state from the financial point of view, and so it means increasing local taxes to take the place of the disengagement of the state, and this makes the people on the spot have to pay more and contribute no more than that. I am on a French island that represents 10 million inhabitants, responsible for all investment, and I can certainly tell you that the disengagement of the state in matters of transportation, schools and public equipment is enough to pose a gigantic problem.

For Guadeloupe, decentralization will translate into the same disengagement of the state as its disengagement from all French departments and regions.

In principle, decentralization is: more power for the general councillors, the mayors, the regional councils. Well, yesterday you heard a minister of the Republic state on television that decentralization is suppression of the protectorate. That is to say that if a mayor or a chairman of the general council makes an administrative mistake he will go before the Revenue Court and the Administrative Court, which has already arrived at the metropolitan level. On the other hand, no one has said that decentralization will be a transfer of money to the advantage of the communes, regions and departments. For the whole problem, one hasn't more power when one has less money.

"No one Dares to Call Himself a Socialist Any More"

[Question] Finally, what feeling do you derive from your trip to the Guadeloupe Archipelago?

[Answer] I get the impression that there is increasing mobilization going on, which is going to end up by joining with the mobilization condition in which we find ourselves in the capital, which is considerable, with a more significant political awareness.

I leave with the feeling that the people are really united, because even the personal and fiercest quarrels are probably going to take second place, because of the political interest and the objective we are pursuing--to refrain from making major mistakes.

I think, where the RPR is concerned, you will no longer be in the grip of polemics, which would be a good thing and which will give priority to the real problems, which are never personal problems.

In parting, I have sent Guadeloupans a message, that I hope in a month or two they will find themselves in the same condition as the capital: that you no longer find a single person on the street who dares to call himself a socialist. Because socialism is the object of such a rejection, and I tell you that if there are still people in Guadeloupe who think they are in style by calling themselves socialists, they are delaying an election. They will become increasingly aware of it as the months go by.

[Question] And the independentist trend?

[Answer] It is so weak, whatever the motives that animate it places no hope in the most democratic means of expressing itself, which is universal suffrage. No one can say there is any way more democratic. If they themselves think they can't take part in universal suffrage, it's because their strength is minute and even ridiculous, as regards the only democratic means of control, which is the vote.

I have sent to all Guadeloupans a pledge of solidarity and friendship from Jacques Chirac--who asked me himself to transmit it--, because at this time the city of Paris is somewhat the target of the whole of France, since the election that is about to take place there is important for the image of France itself. Paris will serve as a reference to our national success and that is why Jacques Chirac is not coming to Guadeloupe, for it is important that this "Paris affair" be brought to an end in the months to come.

8946
CSO: 3219/23

COUNTRY SECTION

GUYANA

BRIEFS

OBJECTION TO LOAN--Guyanese President Forbes Linden Burnham has described an IMF loan of \$1 billion to South Africa as unjust support for violators of international law. Burnham compared the loan with the refusals given to small developing countries. Burnham emphasized that South Africa invades Angola, Mozambique and other countries and nevertheless receives credit and financing from the IMF. The Guyanese president said that his country will not make concessions in order to receive foreign aid, but it will appreciate any help that does not affect the nation's dignity. [Text] [PA282112 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Dec 82]

CSO: 3298/1183

CANADA ASKED FOR AGRICULTURAL AID

FL272108 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 27, CANA--Jamaica has asked Canada for a multi-million dollar aid package for the agricultural sector, Canadian High Commissioner David Reece has reported.

The two countries were now negotiating the loan, which could be more than 28 million dollars (one JCA dollar = 56 cents U.S.), Mr Reece told reporters here.

The loan would provide raw materials for local blending of fertilizer over a three-year period.

Canada had offered Jamaica a 14.5 million dollar line of credit in August last year. The agreement provides for the supply of veterinary drugs, equipment, fertilizers and trucks for the agricultural sector.

The fertilisers have already been supplied, while the trucks are scheduled to arrive early next year.

Both items will be for use in the banana, sugar and dairy industries.

Earlier this month, Canada shipped 1.6 million dollars worth of veterinary drugs and laboratory equipment here under the line of credit provided by the government through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

A second bulk shipment is due here in February.

CSO: 3298/1181

'GLEANER' HINTS AT CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN SURINAME

FL282377 Bridgetown CANA in English 1952 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 28, CANA--The GLEANER newspaper here today obliquely blamed Cuba for the political problems in Suriname and has called on Caribbean governments and regional and international press and labour organisations to focus on the South American country in an attempt to bring it back on the democratic path.

The Suriname military authorities said this month that 15 people including trade union leaders, journalists, lawyers and university lecturers, were shot and killed while attempting to escape custody after the discovery of a coup plot.

But there are counter claims that the people were executed and that the number was about 40.

In an editorial today, the Jamaican daily said that the evidence was "quite substantial" of Cuban "meddling" in Suriname. It cited reports of Cuban military advisors, and the fact that Suriname's military leader, Daysi Bouterse, "has not hidden his admiration for (Cuban President) Fidel Castro and for what he calls a revolutionary type of government."

The GLEANER in linking the recent events in the South American country and the Cuban presence, called on organisations such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association and the Inter-American Press Association to "turn the spotlight on Suriname, because we are aware that the people of Suriname and some in the government are sensitive to world opinion."

"It is to be hoped...that Caribbean leaders will follow the lead of the Jamaican government in expressing strong displeasure at what has happened in Suriname, and calling for a return to constitutional rule and to democracy," the conservative daily said.

Jamaica on December 23 expressed outrage at the developments in Suriname, several days after Barbados and Saint Lucia had made statements on the matter.

Added the GLEANER: "It would be a pity if Grenada's influence should cause this region to move into the undemocratic path of Cuba, rather than into the path which years and years and experience have shown us are perhaps the best path--one of democracy--in which the people have a free choice in deciding who should govern them periodically."

CSO: 3298/1181

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Managua AVANCE in Spanish 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with Eli Altamirano Perez, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, 2 Oct 1982, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Will the talks held by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution with the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordination group benefit the country or not?

[Answer] One should not expect harm or benefit to the country from the simple fact of dialogue, but rather from the type of agreements reached and endorsed by the parties.

The fact is that our country finds itself at a crossroads. On the one hand it is threatened by counterrevolution and imperialist invasion, and on the other, its revolutionary process has come to a halt.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the preparations of the U.S. Government for invasion, although they do not lack the characteristics of pressure and blackmail, are in the final analysis directed against Nicaragua, and the U.S. diplomats are working openly and with determination to create the conditions in the area for moving ahead as soon as the State Department deems this necessary.

Nor should it be forgotten that movement and progress are the vital bases for all progress and the sources of all development. In other words, any revolution which stagnates enters irretrievably into crisis, declines and in the end collapses. Universal history is rich in such lessons.

Here then, is the great and double problem which has led our country to a crossroads.

In speaking of these difficulties, we want to stress the serious and dangerous nature of the paralysis our process is experiencing, and the determining aspect of overcoming this problem at all costs. In this connection, pushing the revolution forward is what is necessary and urgent. It is what will give it new strength, firm resources, thrust, renewed and continuing life.

In addition, it is this which will return the country to the path of its development and give it the capacity to succeed against its enemies, and this is what is of interest to our people and necessary for our fatherland. But it is very clear that the bourgeois parties and sectors do not want progress. On the contrary, they are working to turn Nicaragua backward, as would please the domestic and international capitalists. They are trying to liquidate the incipient Nicaraguan revolution.

[Question] In your view, what would the consequences of making concessions to the right-wing parties be?

[Answer] Concessions must be included in any negotiation. If opposing forces engage in dialogue, it is to seek agreement on the basis of mutual concessions.

But there are concessions and concessions. There are political concessions of a tactical nature, which do not basically do any harm to those making the concessions, and there are also concessions on principle, which inevitably represent surrender and renunciation.

The Communist Party of Nicaragua, the forger and promoter of the United People's Movement and the National Patriotic Front, tireless fighter for unity within the workers movement, unity within the revolutionary forces and for the democratic and patriotic alliance, has never made concessions on principle, nor will it ever do so. And it never will because this means renunciation of its Marxist-Leninist essence, and, which comes to the same thing, renunciation of socialist revolution and communism.

In the specific instance of the dialogue which is in progress, any concession on principle the bourgeois parties might succeed in obtaining would inevitably mean a sacrifice for the advance of the process, and this would be a development which would greatly further complicate the revolutionary prospects. And, without a doubt, this would postpone the true solutions to the profound economic crisis in the country and the anguishing economic and social problems of the vast people's masses.

[Question] What will the position of the Communist Party of Nicaragua be when it comes time for a specific announcement of the agreements?

[Answer] Whatever the content of the agreements may be, the Communist Party maintains and will unalterably maintain its struggle for the socialist revolution. To this end, it will continue to wage the battle for the achievement of its immediate program, which represents a truly democratic and anti-imperialist advance, provides solutions to our burning national problems, guides the country along the path of its true national and social development, and broadens the political potential for the struggle of the workers class, the workers, the people, our party and the other revolutionary forces for socialism.

Our party will never agree to compromises which deny or violate its principles or the class interests it represents. But there is one thing I

want to stress. In the effort to rescue the country from the paralysis in which it finds itself, the Communist Party of Nicaragua is prepared to undertake broad alliances based on general agreement of a democratic and patriotic nature, even alliances on very minimal bases, but bases which, minimal though they be, represent an effective contribution to the progressive development of the country.

In salute to the third anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, the Communist Party of Nicaragua is widely publicizing its appeal. In this message, our party set forth general and primary positions characterized precisely by their extreme breadth and seriousness, their respectfulness of all parties, and their full consistency with the greatest urgent needs of the fatherland, of the process, of the workers and of the entire Nicaraguan people.

In the present situation, these are the positions our party continues to maintain. I would suggest that AVANCE carry this appeal in full, so that all of the people can understand these guidelines, and so that everyone will know that we communists insist on this line of solutions.

If the discussions in question take these viewpoints of the Communist Party of Nicaragua into account, we will certainly follow the dialogue which is being pursued with great interest.

Finally, no one can overlook or be unaware that, in the struggle against imperialism and its military threats, for the triumphant defense of our national sovereignty, our gains and the Sandinist revolution, the Communist Party of Nicaragua has consistently endorsed the broadest democratic and patriotic alliances. There is evidence enough of this fact, and if the dialogue in progress is consistent with this, we say: Forward!

5157
CSO: 3248/364

BORGE DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH HONDURAS, CHURCH

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 5-11 Nov 82 pp 26-38

[Interview with Tomas Borge, minister of interior of Nicaragua, by Ralf Leonhard, of the APIA Agency of Nicaragua for MUNDO OBRERO, date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Commander Borge, how would you describe relations between Nicaragua and Honduras at present?

[Answer] As is known, relations between Nicaragua and Honduras have been antagonistic. The presence of thousands of ex-National Guardsmen in Honduran territory along the Nicaraguan border has caused innumerable armed incursions against Nicaragua; numerous assaults, murders, violations, and fires. At the same time the Honduran Government and high military circles of that country have accused Nicaragua of incursions against Honduran territory. This latter has not been proved anywhere or in any form. The former, that is, the constant aggression against Nicaragua, has indeed been fully verified, as has the existence of counterrevolutionary camps in Honduran territory.

Precisely because of this antagonistic situation between Nicaragua and Honduras, Nicaragua has on several occasions reiterated the necessity for conversations at the highest level. Some efforts have already been made in the past. We suggest two specific things: a meeting of the army commanders of both sides and a meeting between the foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Honduras. It has been totally impossible to arrange the meeting between the commander-in-chief of the Popular Sandinist Army, Humberto Ortega, and the chief of the General Staff of Honduras, General Alvarez, because all of the attempts to establish an area of coexistence between Nicaragua and Honduras have been boycotted. It appears there are powerful forces interested in creating conflict between these two countries, which are neighbors and brothers. Thomas Enders, in a speech given at a meeting in the United States, painted Nicaragua as the black sheep in the Central American family, completely absolving the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras--and, of course, Costa Rica--and blaming Nicaragua for all the social, political, and military problems in Central America.

[Question] A short time ago an opposition front was formed in Costa Rica called ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance). They claim they have great influence within this country.

[Answer] Well, these ARDE people are ardent with desire to come to Nicaragua, but if they come here, they will burn in the fiery enthusiasm and anger of the Nicaraguan people. They have no influence here; what they do have is the logistic, political, and military support, support of all kinds from the American government and from some sectors of the most reactionary Central American governments. They obviously do not have a chance in Nicaragua.

[Question] This is also true of the Atlantic Coast, according to our information. Are there still problems with the Miskitos?

[Answer] The situation has improved noticeably because the settlements have been consolidated. We have begun different kinds of programs, despite the existence of counterrevolutionary bands partially supported by the Miskito population due to the backwardness of their culture, by counterrevolutionary propaganda, by the measures they take against the revolution, which helps win over the backward consciousness of this group of Nicaraguans.

[Question] These days we read in the newspapers that the Sandinist police are going to be trained to participate in defense the nation's defense, and the United States Government maintains there is an arms race in Nicaragua.

[Answer] In the first place the Americans have no business getting into our affairs; we can arm ourselves or disarm ourselves, whichever we want to do. They have never asked us for permission to maintain military bases abroad and to manufacture thermonuclear bombs. It is normal for us to arm ourselves, not because we consider military strength as a way of securing peace but to be ready, to prevent aggression. The Central American governments will have to think twice before getting into a military adventure in our country because we have the strongest, military forces, from the infantry point of view, in Central America. There is no doubt about that; we are stronger than all the military forces of Central America combined, because here it is the whole people, not just the police. The fact that we have arms does not mean anything more than that we will defend our land, and no one can dispute that right.

[Question] A short time ago the minister of defense of El Salvador, Guillermo Garcia, stated at a press conference that the problems of his country stemmed from the aid given by Nicaragua to the FMN [Faragundo Marti National Liberation Front] and declaring that it was necessary to eliminate the Nicaraguan regime.

[Answer] That Garcia gorilla is living on the moon if he thinks he can eliminate the Nicaraguan revolution. Let him come at the head of his troops; we will wait for him with pleasure. But actually the problems of El Salvador originate from the objective conditions in that country. Is their repression our fault? Are the social and economic inequalities of that country our fault? Our only fault is to have carried out a revolution.

[Question] Relations between the Church and the government have been somewhat hostile lately. How do you see the situation?

[Answer] Well, we make continued efforts for better relations with the Church, and we hope relations will improve. We are aware of some past experiences. We hope that the Catholic Church in Nicaragua will not try to repeat another phenomenon that has occurred in Latin America, because it has happened frequently that prior to military coups in Brazil and Argentina, at the time of Goulart and Peron, respectively, reactionary sectors of the Catholic Church let the statue of the Virgin Mary be taken out to the streets--an abuse of the name of the Mother of Jesus Christ--and organized large rallies, stimulating religious sentiments in Argentina and Brazil against the governments of those countries. We hope that the Church will not try to do something similar in Nicaragua, because, in the first place, conditions are different; this is a revolution that is very respectful of religious beliefs and will never persecute anyone for his religious beliefs. But it is ready to defend itself with all its strength, with tooth and nail, No one can be persecuted here for his religious ideas but can be persecuted for his counterrevolutionary activities.

Thus I say that we want and desire to maintain good relations between the Church and the Nicaraguan Government. Moreover, the Nicaraguan revolution has presented the Church with the real historical opportunity of working together and integrating ourselves under one single project, but it has not been the fault nor the responsibility of the Sandinist revolution that the hierarchy of the Nicaraguan Church, and the Archbishop of Managua above all, have fostered an attitude that has made the possibility of the revolution and the Church marching ahead together within a single political project remote. They say the Pope is coming to Nicaragua. We are waiting for him here; the Nicaraguan people will wait for the Pope, and we hope that the Pope's visit will help the Church and the Vatican to have a more objective vision of our situation.

[Question] Is the government preparing a dialogue with the Church?

[Answer] We are in favor of a constant dialogue with the Church, and regarding this we are making new efforts; I hope that a full understanding will be possible. We have no interest in clashing with the Church, giving them and the great information consortiums pretexts for counterrevolutionary propaganda. They are even saying right now that we are persecuting priests. Everyone knows and anyone who comes here realizes that there is not one single priest in jail and that there has not been one single priest persecuted or expelled from Nicaragua. On the contrary, some priests and sisters have been expelled from Nicaragua not by us but by the ecclesiastical hierarchy. This is the first revolution in history that has not persecuted religious beliefs in any way, but on the other hand is persecuted by the Church.

[Question] Does this readiness for dialogue also refer to the Moravian Church?

[Answer] The Moravian Church is a church that, at its source, its center, takes a correct position. The problem has been with the Moravians here in Nicaragua, and we have had difficulties, but not because they are

Moravians; there is no problem for the Sandinist revolution that they are Moravians, that they adore God. The problem is that the Moravians here, for one or more reasons, have been used by the counterrevolution. There are even some pastors who are under arrest, but not because they are Moravians; we have not asked them whether they are Moravians or Catholics or Protestants or atheists; we are simply responding to the fact that they are counterrevolutionaries.

[Question] But is the Moravian Church considered important as an institution for solving the conflict with the Atlantic Coast?

[Answer] We have made efforts with the Moravian Church; what has happened is that experience has shown that a very large quantity of Moravian pastors are precisely the prophets of the counterrevolution, they are leaders of the counterrevolution. That is an objective reality that we cannot ignore.

[Question] Commander Ortega cancelled his visit to West Germany because there were problems; recently there was a shift to the right with the change of government. Will this affect Nicaragua directly?

[Answer] Well, the visit was suspended at the request of the German government; we think the visit is still possible in the near future and we hope relations between West Germany and Nicaragua will be maintained on a normal and harmonious plane, as always.

[Question] The new premier, Helmut Kohl, has said he feels very close to Washington.

[Answer] Well, he may say that he feels very close to Washington, but what he says does not interest us so long as he does not feel too distant from us.

9015
CSO: 3248/302

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SEEN LOSING CONTROL

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 6 Nov 82 p 47

[Article by W. Wolf: "Military Losing Control of the People"]

[Text] Widespread strikes, hoarding citizens and fearful merchants who barricade their windows have put the military government to a severe test for the umpteenth time. After the demonstration by 15,000 Surinamers in Paramaribo and the demand of the trade unions that the military return to their barracks and call an election, it is clear that the military has lost control of the people. A social conflict, the strike by traffic police, has grown into a massive political protest. The crisis in Suriname comes as no surprise. After the coup of 25 February 1980, the result of a trade union conflict, the people of Suriname had hoped that it would mark a definite break as well with a number of stubborn traditions: privileges favoring the governing elite and the ignoring of the interest of the broad social substrate of the people. The military were given the benefit of the doubt, encouraged by commander Bouterse's serious approach at the outset. His willingness to involve all social groups in the political and economical development of the country inspired confidence. It was disappointing to the Suriname people that nothing came of all these beautiful promises. The administration in Paramaribo let it be known that anyone who would not keep in step with the military could clear out. That's why 35 ministers and 2 presidents had to retire within 2 years. Convinced of their power, based on the weapons in their hands, the military were not afraid to take action arbitrarily and silence the opposition through intimidation. In the meantime, the military insured that they gained from it financially and that their supporters from the radical left wing filled strategic posts in the government. The democratization process of which they talked originally was continually and with great ingenuity placed on the shelf. The power over the country was concentrated in a governing body of three military people and two ministers, in the course of which it soon became clear that the civilian ministers did not have much influence. To their great dismay, the people discovered that as the power of the military government increased the country slipped down into bankruptcy.

The discord manifested itself 5 months ago with the revolt of the rice farmers. Their protest was roughly suppressed. The military had already indicated that they would accept no opposition whatsoever. Following the

failed coup in March, one of the resistance leaders, Sgt Wilfried Hawker, was executed without due process. This stirred a lot of bad blood. Lawyers, physicians, the Committee of Christian Churches and a large number of additional groups strongly condemned the summary execution of Hawker. After this black period in post-revolution Suriname, the people also learned to their great distress that the economy was in a sad state. Primary necessities rose in price, fiscal thumbscrews were tightened, wages were frozen.

Suriname painfully experienced the international economic recession. The country cannot market its most important export products, beauxite and rice. Nevertheless, everyone lives beyond his means. The lack of private industry is why 65 cents out of each guilder brought into circulation goes to a foreign country. The cool relations with the Netherlands resulted in the stagnation of developmental aid from The Hague, constituting an enormous blow to the Suriname economy. Approximately one-third of the Suriname budget is covered by funds from the Netherlands. For the Surinamers, it became ever harder to swallow that the army command looked abroad for contacts with non-committed countries. One wondered what economic benefits was served by friendship and trade agreements with countries such as Zaire, North Korea, Cuba and Mozambique. This, while relations with rich countries such as the United States and the Netherlands were placed on a back burner.

The growing unrest and dissatisfaction did not escape the notice of the army command. Prime Minister Neyhorst was considered the scapegoat, since he was the great advocate of drastic economizing. Consequently, the military authority started to look for a substitute. Ex-president Chin A. Sen, now residing in Pittsburgh, in America, came to mind. A quick visit by regimental commander Horb to the deposed president was unsuccessful. Chin A. Sen heartily declined the invitation to take on the leadership of the country. A severe blow to the military, particularly since they had hoped to soothe the grumbling Surinamers with the return of Chin A. Sen, who is still very popular with the people.

The grimness with which the Suriname people express their dissatisfaction means a serious loss in prestige to the military. They could have expected this protest. The Suriname people, brought up in a tradition of freedom and bliss, are not readily inclined to accept the constraint of an authoritative system. Especially not from a regime that came to power by undemocratic means and continuously shows that it does not intend to share this power with the people.

9277

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GEORGE CHAMBERS DISCUSSES FINANCIAL MEASURES

FL281808 Bridgetown CANA in English 1526 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Dec 28, CANA--Trinidad and Tobago expects to finance some 27.4 per cent of its 1983 capital programme works from a projected current account surplus, plus new taxation and savings from new budgetary measures, according to Prime Minister George Chambers.

Mr Chambers said Trinidad and Tobago's recurrent revenue for 1983 is estimated at 6,353.1 million dollars, (one Trinidad and Tobago dollar = 41 cents U.S.) while recurrent expenditure is expected to be 5,644.3 million dollars.

The prime minister told the Trinidad and Tobago Parliament that this would leave a surplus of 708.8 million dollars, which would be added to a net yield of 460 million dollars which he expects to raise from the new fiscal measures.

This would amass a total current account saving of 1,168.8 million dollars.

Mr Chambers said financing for the other 72.6 per cent of the capital programme will come from capital receipts, by drawing upon past savings to the tune of 2.150 million dollars, and by borrowing a new amount of 988 million dollars, which will be raised on both the local and overseas capital markets.

CSO: 3298/1184

END